

# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXV  
Number 7  
JULY - 1945

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Early Lambing Outfit  
in Southern Idaho

# Confidence

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**YES**, these symbols represent a half century of successful livestock marketing. They represent a market which has constantly grown larger and stronger because it has been **steadily supplied with all grades of livestock** and has attracted buyers from all sections of the United States, offering keen competition and wide outlet.

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**COMPETITION IS A HEALTHY CONDITION—**

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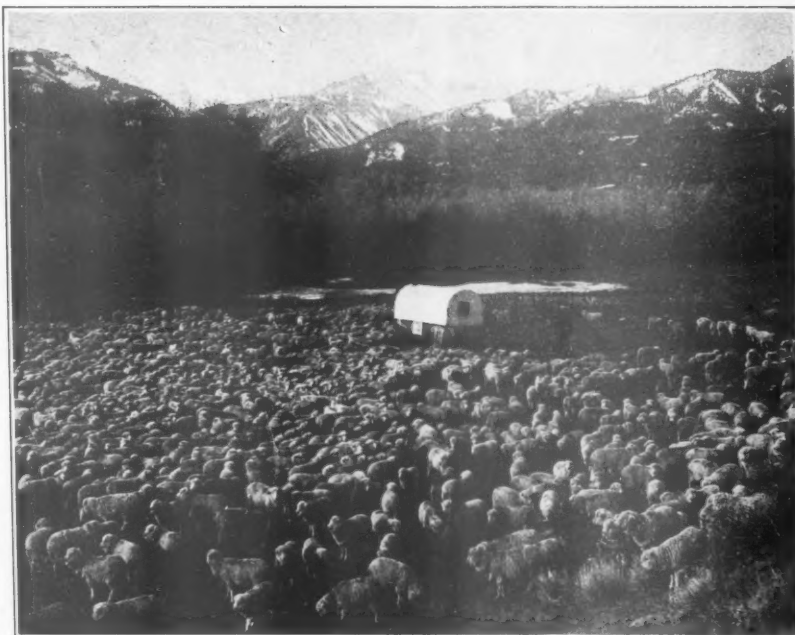
**IT IS ALWAYS PLENTIFUL WHEN YOU**



# THE *RAM* IS *HALF* THE FLOCK!



THE TOPS OF THE  
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REGISTERED RAMS AND  
RANGE RAMS WILL BE  
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## 30th Annual NATIONAL RAM SALE

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**AUGUST 21 & 22, 1945**

1500 RAMS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Tuesday, August 21:

9:30 A.M.—RAMBOUILLETS

1:00 P.M.—HAMPSHIRE

Wednesday, August 22:

9:30 A.M.—Suffolks and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

1:00 P.M.—Columbias, Corriedales, Panamas, Columbia-Rambouillet Crossbreds, and Lincoln-Rambouillet Crossbreds.

Under the Management of

**THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION**

509 Pacific National Life Bldg.

Catalogs available July 16, 1945

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

# Why Uncle Sam is ahead more than 6 MILLION DOLLARS A DAY

## BALANCE SHEET

### In the other World War

The railroads, in 1918, performed 405 billion ton-miles of freight service.

Railroads performed 42 billion miles of passenger service in 1918.

Freight rates were raised about 25%.

The government took over the operation of the railroads.

Deficits resulting from Federal operation cost the taxpayers 2 million dollars a day.

### In this World War

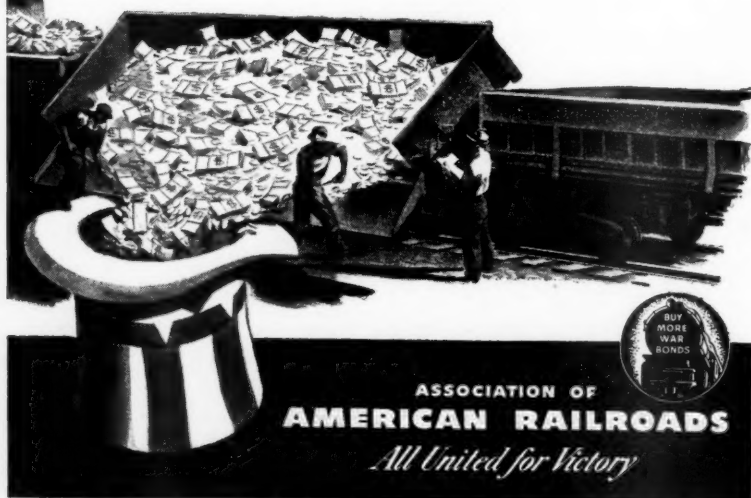
The railroads, in 1943, performed 727 billion ton-miles of freight service, 737 billion in 1944.

Railroads performed 87 billion miles of passenger service in 1943 and 95 billion in 1944.

Freight rates remain substantially the same as they were prior to the war.

The railroads have remained under their own management.

The railroads are paying Federal taxes at the rate of more than 4 million dollars a day — to say nothing of their state and local taxes.



## The Cutting Chute

### THE COVER

Our cover features the winter ranch of the Boni Sheep Company near Glenn's Ferry, Idaho, one of the early shed lambing outfits of that state. A brief story of the year-around operations of these early lambing plants with other interesting pictures appears in this issue. For the pictures we are indebted to the Grazing Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

### Livestock Buyers Receive Preferred Mileage Rations

Preferred mileage rations are now being issued to representatives of firms who travel long distances to buy cattle, sheep and other farm products. The local boards are giving these rations to buyers of such essential establishments as packing plants, feeding lots, canneries or processing plants under the following conditions: Applicants must be skilled in grading and classifying the products they buy; the industry's marketing practices or conditions such as unavailability of public markets, must require buyers to travel long distances. Heretofore these buyers have been limited in many cases by a ceiling of 825 miles per month. Now, under this new amendment, the mileage is limited only by the essential requirements of the applicant. (Amendment Number 7 to Revised Ration Order 5-C effective June 13, 1945.)

### Poster Winner

Miss Laura Carter of Detroit, Michigan, was awarded the title of "National Champion" in the 1945 national meat poster contest conducted by the National Livestock and Meat Board. Miss Carter won this coveted honor in competition with more than 7,500 high school students from every part of the country. Miss Carter's poster portrayed the importance of meat, not only for our armed forces but also for our civilian population and our Allies overseas.

### Trucks for Farm Use

"A reasonable quantity" of surplus trucks is to be made available to farmers where they are necessary to prevent impairment of production. A chain of connectives running from the County A.A.A. Committees to the Office of Surplus Property will control the handling of these trucks. It is currently estimated that 10,000 light trucks and 20,000 medium trucks will be released August 1, by the War Department to meet agricultural needs.

### National Farm Safety Week is July 22-28.

### Ceilings on Grain Sorghums

Specific dollar-and-cent ceilings on grain sorghums at all levels of sale were established by the Office of Price Administration on June 25. The new base prices are: From \$2.16 to \$2.76 in Area 1, which includes states between the Pacific Coast and the



Mississippi River not included in Area 3; \$2.40 plus lowest freight charge from Kansas City, Missouri, in Area 2 which includes the states east of the Mississippi River; \$2.13 plus lowest freight charges from Denver, Colorado, for Area 3, which embraces Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. These base prices are for "standard grades and quality" grain sorghums, at the farm where they are raised. Discounts from these prices are allowed for other grades and qualities. An increase up to three cents per hundredweight is being allowed the producer who delivers his sorghum to an elevator. Mark-ups are also allowed country shippers and others engaged in the handling of these sorghums. A mark-up of \$4 is provided at retail stores. (Supplement No. 6 to Food Products Regulation No. 2—Grain Sorghums.)

### Chicago Show

The Chicago Market Fat Stock and Carlot Competition, which has been held in place of the International Livestock Exposition since the opening of the war, will be held this year from December 1 to 6. The competition and sale cover fat cattle, hogs, and sheep in individual classes and carload lots. The same prize money is being offered as in past years at the International, according to B. H. Heide of the International Livestock Exposition.

### More Farm Lumber

An additional 23 million board feet of lumber has been allotted to the War Food Administration for distribution to farmers for emergency maintenance and repair of farm dwellings in the third quarter of 1945, the War Production Board announced on June 13. Farmers should apply for this lumber to the County Agricultural Conservation Committees. However, this emergency lumber will only be issued in cases where damage has been caused by fire, flood, or similar disaster and the repair of dwelling is necessary as a means of safe guarding health.

### Radford Hall in New Post

Radford Hall, who has been advertising manager of the Record Stockman for the past two years, joins the personnel of the American National Livestock Association on July 1, as the business manager of that association's official publication, the American Cattle Producer.

### Change in F. S. Personnel

Frank C. Pooler, regional forester of the Arizona-New Mexico Region for the past 25 years, retired on June 30 and was succeeded by Phillip V. Woodhead. Mr. Woodhead has been assistant regional forester in charge of wildlife and range management in the Arizona-New Mexico region since 1939.

### Farmers' Rating Increased

Farmers were given an AA-2 extendable preference rating for obtaining farm supplies by the Office of Civilian Requirements, War Production Board, on June 5. This new rating gives farmers the same preference in buying as other war-supporting industries and that preference can be extended

# Check parasite sabotage with Dow Phenothiazine



Internal parasites can drain away the strength and vigor—even the lives—of your stock and poultry. Clear out those hidden enemies with Dow Phenothiazine! Countless farmers know the effectiveness of Phenothiazine for removing many different kinds of stomach and intestinal worms. You may find that its use helps your animals gain weight faster, stay in better general health, and be a bigger source of income to you.

Dow Phenothiazine is a high quality, tested product . . . ranking with the host of other fine agricultural chemicals Dow has produced for so many years. Products containing it are offered by veterinary supply and stock remedy houses across the country. Ask your dealer. He'll be glad to give you your copy of Dow's new Phenothiazine booklet, too . . . or write directly to us.

#### HOW TO USE PHENOTHIAZINE



**SHEEP AND GOATS:**  
Adults, 25 grams. Goats and lambs of less than 60 lb. weight, 15 grams.



**CATTLE:**  
25 grams per 200 lb. weight, to a maximum of 60 grams. Not more than 40 grams for calves. Weak or young animals should receive partial doses over a period of several weeks.



**HOGS:**  
Up to 50 lb. weight—5 grams.  
50-100 lb. weight—10 grams.  
100-250 lb. weight—25 grams.



**POULTRY:**  
1/2 gram per chicken over 2 lbs. If given with feed, mix 1/4 lb. with enough mash for 250 birds to eat in an hour.

Phenothiazine may be given in individual dosage in boluses, pellets, drench, or mixed with feed. For group treatment, mix Phenothiazine with feed or salt. Proprietary products should be given in accordance with manufacturer's directions or under supervision of a veterinarian. Weak or sick animals should be treated only under veterinarian's advice.



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R. C. Rich, Burley, Idaho

C. B. Wardlaw, Del Rio, Texas

T. J. Drumbheller, Walla Walla, Washington

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Sylvan J. Pauly, Deer Lodge, Montana

T. C. Bacon, Twin Falls, Idaho

Harry J. Devereaux, Rapid City, South Dakota

Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas

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### Assistant Secretary

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Carl O. Hansen, Helena, Montana

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Floyd W. Lee, San Mateo, New Mexico

Wayne C. Stewart, Dayville, Oregon

John Widdoss, St. Onge, South Dakota

Vestel Askew, San Angelo, Texas

Don Clyde, Heber, Utah

A. E. Lawson, Yakima, Washington

J. B. Wilson, McKinley, Wyoming

### Affiliated Organizations

#### Arizona Wool Growers Association

14 East Jefferson St., Phoenix

Robert W. Lockett, President

H. B. Embach, Secretary

#### California Wool Growers Association

595 Mission Street, San Francisco

James L. Sawyer, President

W. P. Wing, Secretary

#### Colorado Wool Growers Association

415 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver

J. S. Hofmann, President

A. C. Allen, Secretary

#### Idaho Wool Growers Association

Broadbent Building, Boise

T. H. Gooding, President

M. C. Claar, Secretary

#### Montana Wool Growers Association

Helena

Wallace Kingsbury, President

C. O. Hansen, Secretary

#### Nevada Wool Growers Association

404 Henderson Bank Bldg., Elko, Nevada

Gordon Griswold, President

Mrs. Martha R. Bruce, Secretary

#### New Mexico Wool Growers Association

Box 421, Albuquerque

Floyd W. Lee, President

Miss Isabel Benson, Secretary

#### Oregon Wool Growers Association

Pendleton

Wayne C. Stewart, President

W. A. Holt, Secretary

#### Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association

St. Angelus Hotel Bldg., San Angelo

Ray W. Willoughby, President

Vestel Askew, Secretary

#### Utah Wool Growers Association

408 Beneficial Life Bldg., Salt Lake City

Don Clyde, President

J. A. Hooper, Secretary

#### Washington Wool Growers Association

16 South First Street, Yakima

T. J. Drumbheller, President

A. E. Lawson, Secretary

#### Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association

Rapid City

John Widdoss, President

H. J. Devereaux, Secretary

#### Wyoming Wool Growers Association

McKinley

John A. Reed, President

J. B. Wilson, Secretary

up to the manufacturer. Heretofore, the lower preference rating which the farmer had could only be passed on to the wholesaler. Also, when an emergency exists and special priority is needed to get necessary repairs or supplies, field offices of the W. P. B. can give a priority up to AA-1 upon proper showing.

To get the new AA-2 priority, the farmer must furnish his dealer a signed certificate to the effect that he is a farmer and that the supplies that he has listed are needed and will be used for purposes in operating the farm, but not for household use. Purchases of any one item in the list of supplies can be made up to \$50, and where controlled materials are involved purchases can only be made up to ten tons during any quarter.

## Kammlade—New Secretary American Society of Animal Production

Following the recent resignation of Dr. W. V. Lambert as secretary-treasurer of the American Society of Animal Production, announcement was made by Dr. A. D. Weber, president of the society, June 23, that Dr. W. G. Kammlade of the Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Illinois at Urbana, had been selected to fill the position. Dr. Kammlade will also serve as the business manager of the Journal of Animal Science, which is published quarterly by the American Society of Animal Production. Dr. Lambert is now assistant research administrator in the Agricultural Research Administration in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Colonel Wentworth's Sheep History Off the Press

"Shepherd's Empire" by Charles Wayland Towne and Edward Norris Wentworth came off the press of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, Oklahoma, on July 5. For several years wool growers have known that Colonel Wentworth has been working on a history of the sheep industry in the United States, particularly the western area, and many of them will be glad of an opportunity to purchase this new book for their present enjoyment and to have it on their shelves for future reference. The co-author of the book is a cousin of Colonel Wentworth. He is a former newspaper man, public relations expert for the Ancon Copper Company, and has spent much of his life in Montana and Arizona where he still resides. Price of "Shepherd's Empire" is \$3.50.

## Diseases of Farm Animals

"Common Diseases of Farm Animals and Poultry" is the title of a 95-page booklet recently prepared by W. C. Butler, D.V.M., and published by the Animal and Plants Health Department of McKesson and Robbins, Inc., New York. This publication, whose purpose is stated as "to acquaint the farmer and stockman with the more common diseases of our farm animals and poultry," is available through retail drug stores of the country. Dr. Butler was formerly head of the Scientific and Research Department of Globe Laboratories, Fort Worth, Texas. He is a graduate of the Texas A. & M. College and has engaged in general veterinary practice.

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VOL. XXXV

NUMBER 7

JULY, 1945

509 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones  
Irene Young

Editors

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

The National Wool Grower

# In Memoriam--Mac Hoke

VICE President Hoke died at the Emanuel Hospital at Portland, Oregon, on June 19. Although he had been suffering from toxic poisoning and had been a patient in



Mac Hoke

the hospital for a month, Mr. Hoke was making satisfactory progress toward recovery when he passed away unexpectedly on the morning of the 19th. Funeral services were held at Pendleton, Oregon, on the 22nd.

Little need be said here about Mr. Hoke, for the strength and sincerity of his work on behalf of the sheep industry and its organization are fully understood and appreciated not only by sheepmen but by members of allied industries and agricul-

A real leader is hard to replace at any time and especially so when that leader is a man of Mr. Hoke's character and ability. The National Wool Growers Association particularly and sheepmen generally will miss him.

THE National Wool Growers Association has suffered its most severe loss in many years because of the passing of Mac Hoke. His sound judgment and his willingness to tackle a tough job and see it through will be especially missed during this strenuous period.

Mac was continuously striving to build stronger and better wool grower organizations. I will miss Mac, particularly as I had learned to turn to him for advice and help.

I wish to express to his family our sympathy in their loss, which we all share.

G. N. Winder

THE livestock industry and agriculture have suffered a severe loss in the death of Mac Hoke. I have known him for approximately twenty years and from time to time have worked with him on committee assignments and have had occasion to view his services from many angles. Mr. Hoke was an energetic, constructive and analytical business man. He gave generously of his time and services to further the interests of the sheep and wool and agricultural industries. Even though he may have entertained views different from those of others, he was always considerate and tolerant of the other fellow's ideas. He and his good services will be greatly missed.

T. Clyde Bacon

IT was my pleasure and privilege to know Mac Hoke intimately and well for many years. His sudden and untimely death came as a distinct shock. I join his host of friends in extending sincere sympathy to his family and to his business associates. Mr. Hoke served the National Wool Growers Association and the Oregon Wool Growers Association faithfully and well over a long period of years. His sudden passing is a distinct loss to both. His energetic labor, always based on good, sound judgment, will be missed by us all.

Sylvan J. Pauly

IT is with sincere regret that I heard of Mac Hoke's passing. His counsel will be missed by the Executive Committee of the National Association and the sheepmen of the United States.

Harry J. Devereaux

WHILE I had not known Mr. Hoke as long as many others in the industry had, I think he was an outstanding character in his own right and also in the field of the National Wool Growers Association. He was always able, ready, and capable of coping with any and all circumstances that arose in the sheep growing industry, both in the production and financial ends of the business. I am sure he will be missed by the National Wool Growers Association as well as by his many friends in the different associations.

Ray W. Willoughby

tural leaders over the entire country.

Recognition of Mr. Hoke's services and value to the sheep industry placed him among the officials of the National Wool Growers Association in January, 1943, when he was named one of its five vice presidents. At that time he was president of the Oregon Wool Growers Association, a position he held from January, 1940 until last January when he refused to stand for reelection. He had also served as secretary of the Oregon organization from 1919 to 1935.

Mr. Hoke was born at Cherokee, Kansas, 54 years ago. He attended schools at Quay, Oklahoma, and graduated from Oklahoma A. & M. College, defraying his expenses largely through his own efforts. After teaching agriculture in the secondary schools at Idaho Falls, Twin Falls, and Boise, Idaho, Mr. Hoke became a resident of Oregon, serving first as county agent in Wallowa County. Moving to Umatilla County, Mr. Hoke became manager of the Cunningham Sheep Company in 1920 under the late F. W. Falconer, and at the time of his death was owner, with Donald Cameron, of the Cunningham Company, Pendleton Ranches, Inc., and the Mud Springs Ranches. He was also president of the Oregon Farm Bureau and of the Northwest Livestock Production Credit Association, a position he had held since the association was formed, and was a member of the State Board of Higher Education.

Mr. Hoke is survived by his widow, the former Carrie Williamson of Stillwater, Oklahoma; two daughters, Mrs. George Corey and Miss Helen Hoke; his mother, Mrs. J. T. Hoke of Stillwater, Oklahoma, and seven brothers and sisters, Roy, James, and Harry Hoke, all of Stillwater; Jeff Hoke of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Dr. George H. Hoke of Norman, Oklahoma; Mrs. Almar Andrew and Mrs. Hayden Hart of Texas.



# Again In Washington

**T**HE efforts of your representatives in Washington for the past three months have been centered in hearings before the various Congressional committees on food, the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, the extension of the Office of Price Administration and other matters pertaining to the sheep industry.

The results of these hearings and the statements made have or will appear in the Wool Grower. It is still too early to crystallize an opinion as to the effect of the change in administration on our industry, but there have been and will be more changes—and many of these changes will be beneficial.

The position taken by the Congressmen and Senators of the twelve western states and Texas, particularly in regard to Section 2 of the now extended Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, should be studied carefully by our people. The future of the western country and its industries is going to be determined by the actions of our representatives. The full impact of present tariff

revisions has not as yet been felt, but it is time to make a determined stand for the protection of the economic stability of the western country. This protection is not possible so long as our representatives permit executive bureaucrats to trade away our birthright.

## The O.P.A. Act

The Office of Price Administration was extended again for another year with very little change or further control. All so-called crippling amendments were removed in conference committee. Most of these amendments would not, in the opinion of many, have injured price control, but would have spelled out the intentions of Congress and made these intentions a part of the law. The O.P.A., without doubt, faced its most difficult test to date in the renewal of the Act and unless proper remedial steps are taken by this agency greatly increased criticism will be forthcoming and a further breakdown of price control will be the result.

## The New Secretary of Agriculture

Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson, has been one of the busiest men in Washington, attempting to file the final food investigation report and preparing to take over one of the most difficult jobs in the country, that of Food Administrator. The former Congressman from New Mexico has done a thorough job in the investigation of the nation's food problems and is taking a realistic attitude on those looming up now. If he is given the power he is generally understood to have, there is little doubt that he will do a fine job for the nation. He has great promise and will have the wholehearted support of the sheep industry.

## The Lamb Industry Committee

The newly organized Lamb Industry Committee, authorized by the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association at its last annual meeting, brought together all segments of the sheep industry, (producers, feeders, processors and meat retailers) in its meeting in Chicago on June 18 and 19, 1945.

The group felt that the most important problem before the Committee was to arrest the liquidation in the sheep industry and to promote increased sup-

plies of meat to the greatest extent possible. A program to achieve these objectives was prepared and presented to the various governmental agencies in charge of the problem. The reactions and results were gratifying.

Your representatives, with the assistance of the offices of Senators Thomas, Idaho; Robertson, Wyoming; Morse and Cordon, Oregon, Congressman Hal Holmes, Washington, and others did the initial work which resulted in the relief received for the industry.

The assistance given by the Lamb Industry Committee in accomplishing these results is only the beginning of the work that should and will be done by the coordinated efforts of all branches of this industry. It is expected that this committee will work on problems of lamb promotion, lamb marketing and distribution and many other worthwhile activities of a prosperous industry.

J. M. Jones.

## Lamb Relief

The latest information (July 10) from authoritative sources discloses that relief for the sheep industry will come through the payment of subsidies direct to producers and feeders on live lambs at the time of slaughter. A payment of \$2 per hundredweight on slaughter lambs from the effective date of the order to December 36, 1945, is now promised. From December 31 to June 30, 1946, the payment will be increased to \$2.50 per hundredweight. These amounts include the so-called packer subsidy of 95 cents now in effect, so the net gain to producers before the first of the year will be approximately \$1 per hundredweight, and after the first of the year the gain will be \$1.50. A subsidy payment of \$1 will be made, according to the report, on slaughter sheep and yearlings to compensate for the withdrawn packer subsidy.

The effective date of this program is contingent upon the passage of a resolution through the Congress permitting the designated government agency to make payment direct to producers and feeders. It is expected that prompt action will be taken on the resolution.

## COMMITTEE MEETINGS

### American Wool Council

August 19, 1945, at 2:30, the Board of Directors of the American Wool Council will start its consideration of wool promotion and other Council problems. The session will continue that evening and over into Monday the 20th, as is found necessary to complete the planning for future activities.

### National Wool Growers Association

President G. N. Winder has set Monday evening, August 20, 1945, as the time for the regular mid-summer meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Wool Growers Association. If necessary, a further meeting will be held on Tuesday evening, following the close of the first day of the National Ram Sale.

Representation of all sections of the sheep industry is essential at these meetings for the proper consideration of present and future efforts of the Association and the Council.

Meeting place for all meetings is the Hotel Utah.



# For Better Lamb Prices

## Organization and Work of Lamb Industry Committee

AN increase in ceiling prices or special subsidy payments to producers were proposed in a meeting on June 27 in Washington to William E. Davis, Director of the Office of Economic Stabilization; the newly appointed Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson; and officials of the O.P.A., by the Lamb Industry Committee as a means of halting the heavy liquidation in the country's sheep flocks. While the government officials did not commit themselves to either of these proposals, the committee was convinced that effective action to relieve the situation would be taken immediately.

The Lamb Industry Committee (this committee should not be confused with the O.P.A.'s Advisory Committee which met on June 4 and 5—see June Wool Grower, page 7), went on in a body to Washington from Chicago where it was organized on June 18 and 19 pursuant to a recommendation made by the National Wool Growers Association at its annual meeting in Fort Worth, Texas, last January, that a permanent industry committee be set up with a membership composed of lamb producers, lamb feeders, packers, and retailers. Meeting in Chicago on the 18th were:

### Lamb Producers

Reynold Seaverson, Rawlins, Wyoming.  
Howard Vaughn, Dixon, California.  
Ray W. Willoughby, San Angelo, Texas.  
G. Norman Winder, Craig, Colorado.

### Lamb Feeders

J. C. Petersen, Spencer, Iowa.  
Elmer J. Wagner, Lamar, Colorado.  
Fred D. Wiley, Evansville, Indiana.

### Meat Packers

A. A. Dacey, Wilson & Co., Inc.  
R. M. Kyner, The Rath Packing Company.  
Walter A. Netsch, Armour and Company.  
Garland Russell, Swift & Company.

### Meat Retailers

George Clements, Jewel Tea Company, representing National Association of Food Chains.

T. A. Connors, The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

Edwin F. Janssen, St. Paul 1, Minn., President, National Association of Retail Meat Dealers.

J. H. Seisinger, Chicago, Illinois, representing National Association of Retail Grocers.

President Winder was named chairman of the group and Mr. Janssen vice chairman.

The Lamb Industry Committee held that the simplest and most effective way to correct present difficulties in the lamb industry and thereby prevent further liquidation would be to adjust ceiling prices in proportion to increases in production costs, but on account of the attitude of the O.P.A. on that point, suggested as an alternative proposal the payment of special subsidies direct to the sellers of lambs, yearlings, or wether sheep. The subsidies suggested by the Committee are shown in the following table:

SPECIAL SUBSIDY PAYMENTS  
PER CWT. ALIVE

| Month | Lambs          |                    |              | Yearlings & Aged Wethers |
|-------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------------|
|       | 74 lbs. & Down | 75 lbs. to 90 lbs. | 91 lbs. & up |                          |
| Jan.  | \$1.75         | \$2.25             | \$2.75       | \$1.00                   |
| Feb.  | 2.00           | 2.50               | 3.00         | "                        |
| Mar.  | 2.25           | 2.75               | 3.25         | "                        |
| Apr.  | 2.25           | 2.75               | 3.25         | "                        |
| May   | 2.00           | 2.50               | 3.00         | "                        |
| June  | 1.75           | 2.25               | 2.75         | "                        |
| July  | 1.50           | 2.00               | 2.50         | "                        |
| Aug.  | 1.25           | 1.75               | 2.25         | "                        |
| Sept. | 1.25           | 1.75               | 2.25         | "                        |
| Oct.  | 1.25           | 1.75               | 2.25         | "                        |
| Nov.  | 1.25           | 1.75               | 2.25         | "                        |
| Dec.  | 1.50           | 2.00               | 2.50         | "                        |

These subsidies, as stated above, would be paid directly to the sellers of lambs, yearlings or wether sheep in the following manner: the properly licensed slaughterer would give to the seller certification showing date purchased, number of head, total purchased live weight, average purchased live weight, and the seller would take his certification to the appropriate local government

agency through which the funds would be paid to him.

On the basis of estimated live weight of lambs to be slaughtered in each month of the coming year, it is estimated that the special subsidy rates recommended by the Committee in the foregoing table would amount to about \$2.11 per hundredweight alive on lambs to be marketed in that period. This program would cost approximately 30 million dollars.

Seasonal variations in lamb prices must be recognized, the Committee insisted, for the following reasons:

The nature of sheep and lamb production is such that seasonal changes in prices are essential. Practically all lambs are born in the late winter and spring months and, unless there is some price incentive to encourage more even distribution of market supplies, lambs will be marketed most heavily in the summer and fall months. In the pre-war economy, a consistent pattern of seasonal variation was evident. Prices in the late winter and spring months generally were higher than in the fall months, because the market supply was smaller. Therefore, dry-lot lamb feeding operations developed, because lamb feeders could perform a useful function by acquiring a very large proportion of lambs from the producing areas in the late fall months when lambs had to be marketed at the end of the grazing season, and feeding them to more finished and heavier weights and marketing them in the winter and early spring months when the market supply otherwise would be negligible.

Appropriate seasonal variations in prices encourage the evening out of market supplies, thereby aiding in the prevention of gluts in market receipts, which tend to depress prices unduly, and result in an economic waste, due to the necessity of slaughterers carrying over live lambs for an unreasonably long period on account of inability to slaughter and of their shipping lambs alive, contrary to the normal flow of product.

In the conference with the government officials, which was arranged by Senators Thomas of Idaho, Morse and Cordon of Oregon, Robertson of Wyoming, and Congressman Holmes of Washington, the Lamb Industry Committee explained why the sheep population of the United States has decreased 17 per cent since 1942, and is now at the lowest point since 1928, and why the reduction continues at such a rapid rate. The cost of production, they said, has continued to advance during this war period and at the present time is 48.1 per cent higher than in 1940.

These increased costs, over which the producer and feeder have had little or no control, consist largely of:

a. Increased cost of labor (farm wages up 204 per cent since 1942, according to the Department of Agriculture).

b. Inability to compete with other employers of labor, especially those producing subsidized agricultural products.

c. Higher feed costs.

During the period from 1940 to 1944, the Committee pointed out, hay prices increased 126 per cent and corn prices increased 84 per cent; whereas lamb prices advanced only 57 per cent; sheep 56 per cent; and wool, 43 per cent. (Based on prices published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.)

While all costs of production have been increasing, the ceiling prices established by the O.P.A. in 1942 on lamb, mutton, wool and other products of sheep and lambs have not been adjusted to meet these higher operating costs.

If a program increasing ceiling prices or authorizing the payment of direct subsidies is instituted immediately, the Committee told government officials, the drastic liquidation of breeding sheep could be halted; the raising and feeding of lambs at heavier weights to produce more meat would be encouraged; the supply of lamb could be more evenly spread out through the year; and black market operations could be curbed by diverting market lambs through legitimate slaughter channels.

#### Organization of Committee

The Lamb Industry Committee at its Chicago meeting, June 18 and 19, announced as its purpose and outlined its organization as follows:

The purpose of this Committee is to act as a forum to consider all legitimate objectives to promote the interests and welfare of all segments of the industry.

This organization shall be known as the "Lamb Industry Committee."

Its membership shall consist of not more than five members each from the following segments of the industry: producers, feeders, processors, retailers.

Each segment is to name its own members who shall be bona fide operators within their respective segment of the industry.

Alternate members shall be designated by their respective groups, and they shall meet the same qualification as to being bona fide operators.

The officers of this committee shall consist of chairman and vice chairman.

A secretary shall be selected by the officers, without vote, unless a member of the committee.

There shall be an annual meeting at which time officers shall be elected and any vacancies in membership shall be filled.

Regular meetings will be held quarterly and additional meetings may be called by officers of the committee, wherever deemed necessary.

Voting privilege at official meetings of the committee shall be limited to committee membership.

It is desirable that, in order to obtain general industry concurrence, committee members, representing each segment of the committee, check with their respective groups, each of the specific recommendations developed by the industry committee.

The scope of this committee shall be any and all matters or problems of mutual interest to the industry.

Each segment of the industry will select one member as its spokesman who will suggest to the committee steps to take to provide a coordinated program. The spokesmen of the various groups have also been requested to submit their proposals for further necessary work to be done by the committee to Chairman Winder, Craig, Colorado, by July 15. It was the general opinion of the committee that its work was only beginning and that there would be many other problems to be considered and acted upon in the postwar period, particularly in the case of lamb promotion.

## Meat Board Reports

THE National Livestock and Meat Board, at its annual meeting in Chicago, June 21 and 22, selected John W. Rath of the Rath Packing Company, Waterloo, Iowa, as its chairman, with Will J. Miller of the Kansas Livestock Association, Topeka, Kansas, as the new vice chairman. W. H. Tomhave of the National Society of Records Association, Chicago, was reelected treasurer and R. C. Pollock, secretary and general manager.

In addition to the regular reports of those in charge of the Board's various types of work, there were talks by Chairman H. W. Farr, General Manager Pollock, the newly appointed Secretary of Agriculture, Rear Admiral E. G. Morsell, Lieutenant Howard H. White, of the U. S. Navy, Major General Hardigg of the Quartermaster General's office, Mrs. J. M. Keith of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, and H. E. Floyd of the Kansas Livestock Association.

"Through the results of research sponsored by the livestock and meat industry through the National Livestock and Meat Board, the nutritional importance of meat is becoming firmly established," General Manager Pollock told Board members. "From the very beginning of our meat program, the directors of the Board have recognized the need for accumulating all possible information on the nutrients of meat and the need for these in the preservation of health. They have also recognized the fact that while it is essential to obtain complete knowledge regarding the food value of meat, it is equally imperative to put this information in the hands of nutritionists, educators, home-makers, and others."

Since the organization of the Board in 1923, Mr. Pollock stated, 55 research studies have been placed at 22 colleges

and universities. At the present time the Board is sponsoring 13 of these projects at 10 educational institutions. On account of increasing recognition of the importance of protein, many of these projects are devoted to that subject. At New York University Dr. L. Emmett Holt, Jr., is studying the functions of the amino acids present in meat and the amounts required by the normal individual. At the University of Wisconsin Dr. C. A. Elvehjem is determining the amount of each of the amino acids found in each of the different meats. Dr. Paul R. Cannon of the University of Chicago is studying the value of meat in rebuilding the protein in the blood, while at the University of Nebraska Dr. Ruth W. Leverton is obtaining information on the necessity of increased consumptions of protein foods to build up the blood of blood donors.

Chairman Farr declared that some eastern food economists, who have recently made the pessimistic statement that the increase in our population cannot be matched by equal increases in our livestock population, because it is impossible to expand the pasture acreage and the production of hay and feed grains, failed utterly to consider the nation's agricultural leadership. This leadership, Mr. Farr said, has made possible a greater production of livestock and meat in the past four years than in any similar period.

"We can and are expanding our production of feed crops," Mr. Farr said, "as the needs may arise. We are producing much more efficiently than we did even ten years ago. We are improving our pastures and we are increasing our acreage yields of various feed crops."

As an example of increased produc-

(Continued on page 28)

# Freight Rate News

## West Bound Meat Rate Case Decided

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on June 5, 1945, decided that rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products moving in carloads from the Middle West to western states were unreasonable though not "unduly prejudicial," and has ordered reductions in the rates, which, on the average, amount to approximately 35 per cent, effective September 10, 1945. The National Wool Growers Association did not intervene in this case because some of its members opposed the reduction while others, particularly in Colorado, felt that lower meat rates would be of value to them.

This case, No. 28978, originated on ten complaints filed after May 18, 1943, by midwestern packers, the Denver Union Stock Yards Company, and other interests. The I.C.C. had previously (July 9, 1935) held that the westbound rates on meats and packinghouse products were not unreasonable and that a reduction in the rates would not, in their judgment, increase livestock prices at midwestern points, but would in all probability only lower livestock prices for the West Coast slaughterer. The Commission has now reversed its position.

Briefly summarized, the I.C.C. now finds that the present westbound freight rates do not permit the free movement of meats from the Midwest to the Pacific Coast due, particularly in the case of hogs, to the fact that the rates on fresh meats are excessive compared to those on live animals; that none of the Mountain-Pacific livestock interests opposing the reduced rates were able to explain satisfactorily how they would be injured if only the same amount of meat was shipped from the Midwest to the Pacific Coast as is now moving to that territory in the form of live animals for slaughter on the Pacific Coast; that reduced rates would have little effect on the cattle and sheep industries in the Mountain-Pacific area, as no large quantities of beef or lamb move from the Midwest to the Pacific Coast; that the object of the midwestern packer is "merely to intercept and slaughter" some of the hogs raised in that area that move westward for

slaughter at Pacific Coast points. The evidence showed, the I.C.C. found, that some 500,000 midwestern hogs move through the Denver area annually for the Pacific Coast that cannot be slaughtered in Denver at the present level of freight rates on meats from Denver to the West Coast.

The new rates prescribed by the Commission on shipments of fresh meats, in carloads, minima 21,000 pounds, and for carloads of packinghouse products, minima 30,000 pounds, apply from points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and South Dakota, to Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Nevada, California, Oregon, and Washington. Some of the new key rates are shown below in comparison with those now in effect.

|                | San Francisco, Calif.* |        |           |        |
|----------------|------------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                | Old Rates              |        | New Rates |        |
| TO:            | F.M.                   | P.H.P. | F.M.      | P.H.P. |
| FROM:          |                        |        |           |        |
| Madison, Wis.  | \$2.79                 | \$2.26 | \$1.67    | \$1.39 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa  | 2.71                   | 2.13   | 1.63      | 1.36   |
| Omaha, Nebr.   | 2.60                   | 2.05   | 1.56      | 1.30   |
| Denver, Colo.  | 1.90                   | 1.69   | 1.45      | 1.21   |
| Wichita, Kans. | 2.50                   | 2.05   | 1.62      | 1.35   |

|                | Seattle, Washington |        |           |        |
|----------------|---------------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                | Old Rates           |        | New Rates |        |
| TO:            | F.M.                | P.H.P. | F.M.      | P.H.P. |
| FROM:          |                     |        |           |        |
| Madison, Wis.  | \$2.79              | \$2.26 | \$1.67    | \$1.39 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa  | 2.71                | 2.13   | 1.63      | 1.36   |
| Omaha, Nebr.   | 2.60                | 2.05   | 1.56      | 1.30   |
| Denver, Colo.  | 2.37                | 1.80   | 1.45      | 1.21   |
| Wichita, Kans. | 2.50                | 2.05   | 1.62      | 1.35   |

|                | Butte, Montana |        |           |        |
|----------------|----------------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                | Old Rates      |        | New Rates |        |
| TO:            | F.M.           | P.H.P. | F.M.      | P.H.P. |
| FROM:          |                |        |           |        |
| Madison, Wis.  | \$2.65         | \$1.62 | \$1.34    | \$1.12 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa  | 2.60           | 1.58   | 1.31      | 1.09   |
| Omaha, Nebr.   | 2.36           | 1.50   | 1.28      | 1.07   |
| Denver, Colo.  | 1.35           | 1.14   | 1.20      | 1.00   |
| Wichita, Kans. | 2.36           | 1.62   | 1.37      | 1.14   |

\*Los Angeles rates the same.

†F.M., fresh meats; P.H.P., packinghouse products.

Commissioners Mahaffie and Peterson dissented in part from the decision in Docket 28978, holding that while the westbound meat rates were too high the reductions prescribed were excessive.

## Docket 28863

The I.C.C. on July 2 denied the petition of the railroads for deferment of the hearings in Docket 28863 for the duration of the war with Japan, but did postpone them indefinitely.

The National Wool Growers Association and its affiliated state associations, the National Wool Marketing Corporation and its affiliates, the

National Livestock Producers Association, the Pacific Wool Growers, and the Livestock Traffic Association, through their traffic counsels—Lee J. Quasey, Charles A. Stewart, and Charles E. Blaine—replied on June 20 to the railroads' petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission on May 29, that hearings on Docket 28863, the investigation of wool and mohair rates, be deferred for the duration of the war in Japan. To the carriers' argument that this investigation should be postponed because attendance of the witnesses at the hearings would add to the already heavy burden upon the transportation system, the producers' counsel replied that the amount of travel of necessary witnesses to the hearings had been greatly exaggerated and that the location of the proposed hearings (Chicago, Salt Lake, Portland, San Francisco, and Fort Worth) would reduce the travel to a minimum.

Producers' reply also sets forth the fact that the wool and mohair rates, which are excessive under normal conditions, are a greater burden on the producer than ever before because prior to the war a large portion of the wool and mohair was shipped via rail and water at materially lower rates. Since the government requisitioned all steamships in inter-coastal and coastwise service in 1940 the wool and mohair growers must pay the all-rail rate.

The Transportation Rates and Services Division of the Department of Agriculture has also protested the carriers' petition for delay.

## SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

July 23-24: Colorado Wool Growers' Business Meeting, Montrose, Colorado.

July 31-August 1: San Angelo Sheep Show and Sale, San Angelo, Texas.

August 8: Idaho State Ram Sale, Fair Grounds, Filer, Idaho.

August 14: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

August 21-22: National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah

September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.

December 1-5: Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, California.

December 1-6: Chicago Market Fat Stock Show and Carlot Competition.



## Cooperative Control Work Ends In Utah

ORGANIZED cooperative predatory animal control is at an end in Utah. Ira N. Gabrielson, director of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, directed R. Scott Zimmerman, district agent, in Salt Lake City, to start taking up traplines and bringing the work to close on July 1. This move, of course, is being strenuously opposed by the Utah Wool Growers Association.

Utah's bounty system makes it futile, Mr. Gabrielson said, to attempt to operate an organized paid hunter system at the same time. Employment of hunters by livestock groups and individual stockmen at salaries up \$250 a month plus the \$6 bounty make it increasingly difficult for the Fish and Wildlife Service to maintain a force of trained hunters. "Under such conditions, we consider that government funds are uneconomically and unjustifiably expended both for equipment and hunters' salaries," the Director stated.

## No Change In Grazing Fees

FEES for grazing on the Taylor Districts will remain at present levels until the range appraisal study commenced in 1940 can be completed. Announcement to this effect was made by Secretary Ickes through a letter to Senator Carl A. Hatch, chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, on June 16, 1945, and Director C. L. Forsling has been notified to continue the appraisal study for the purpose of determining "reasonable fees."

No work has been done on this appraisal since 1941 when the manpower shortage made continuation impossible. Director Forsling, in announcing the Secretary's action, did not indicate when the appraisal study would be completed; in fact, did not say when it would be taken up again. He did say, however, that the cooperation of district and state advisory boards and of the National Advisory Board Council would be sought in finishing the study.

So ends, at least temporarily, the unpleasant controversy which started last November, when Director Forsling presented the proposal to triple grazing fees until some definite plan could be set up for determining once and for all

the calculation of what these fees should be.

While stockmen using the Taylor Grazing Districts will be grateful for this respite, they naturally feel that much valuable time and money could have been saved for themselves and the government and considerable anxiety avoided if officials of the Grazing Service had recognized the inopportune-ness of the present time for opening up the fee question. Stockmen also recognize that this action of the Secretary of the Interior only postpones the settling of the grazing fee question and that proper preparation to meet the question when it comes up again must be made by them.

Meantime appropriations for the range improvement work of the Grazing Service for the fiscal year opening July 1, 1945, have been placed at \$105,950 which represents a compromise between the \$80,000 appropriation set up by the House and the \$200,000 amount recommended by the Senate in the Appropriation Bill for the Department of the Interior.

## Idaho State Ram Sale

THE twenty-fourth annual Idaho State Ram Sale will be held in the Fair Grounds at Filer, Idaho, Wednesday, August 8. As a showing and sale of top-quality blackfaced rams this event is widely known.

This event is sponsored and promoted by the Idaho Wool Growers Association but it is supervised by a committee of both buyers and sellers. This committee is comprised of: Robert S. Blasted, Filer, chairman; H. L. Finch, Soda Springs; Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss; E. F. Rinehart, extension animal husbandman, University of Idaho; and M. C. Claar, secretary. E. O. Walter, veteran auctioneer of Filer, Idaho, will again be on the block. He has handled this sale since the beginning.

This array of fully developed rams ready for service represents the top offerings of more than 57 Idaho breeders. As usual these rams will appear without frill or fancy fitting. There will be no wool on the yearlings and no coloring. Buyers can see exactly the type of rams they are buying.

## Wool Fund Contributors

### ARIZONA

Fred Aja  
W. S. Baker  
R. E. Beall  
J. R. Barnette  
W. W. Cole  
C. W. Davison  
J. C. Hoctor  
Earl Harding  
Arthur F. Haymore  
Mrs. T. J. Hudspeth  
Tom Jones  
J. C. Frederick  
R. T. Mortensen  
Walter Moore  
R. Morrison  
David Nelson  
John Owens  
Dale C. Riggins  
F. A. Sanborn  
M. T. Shultz  
G. C. West  
Guy R. Whitten

### CALIFORNIA

F. H. Arcularius  
& Son  
John Laxague  
Walter E. Scott

### COLORADO

W. H. Fisch

### IDAHO

Wallace M. Ward  
Wesley B. Ward

### NEVADA

Salvador Urrutia  
Joe Capurro  
Fernando Goicoechea  
Lawrence Henroid  
E. A. Henroid  
Landa Bros.  
Prudencio Mendive  
Salvador Urrutia

### NEW MEXICO

Border Sheep &  
Farm Co.  
Cy Bunting  
W. H. Corn  
Fred Corn  
Richard Corn  
Alton Corn  
C. A. Cole  
George Clements  
P. M. Ewing  
Farnsworth & Son  
Jim Hall  
Jack W. Hall  
Lyle Hunter  
Hendricks Co.  
Jackson & Dabney  
H. P. Joyce  
W. H. Johnson  
T. J. McKnight  
C. R. McNally  
J. W. McKnight  
G. F. Newman  
Lee Nations  
H. G. Peveler  
C. L. Schwalbe  
George Shanks  
George Skevington  
M. O. Teel  
George Teel  
Andy Teel  
J. P. White, Jr.

### TEXAS

W. C. Abbey  
C. W. Adams  
J. M. Auld  
Oscar Appelt, Sr.  
W. A. Arledge  
Lea Allison  
Geo. L. Aldwell  
D. Q. Adams  
S. C. Armstead  
Mrs. Ara Anderson  
Geo. S. Allison  
Aldwell Bros.  
H. E. Adams  
A. D. Auld  
Wayne C. Anderson  
S. H. Allison  
J. V. Alley  
Adams & Rode  
Wm. Auld  
Oscar Appelt, Jr.  
Wm. Allison  
Clara Allison

G. H. Ahrens  
R. W. Arnold  
H. E. Arledge  
Will H. Allison  
James Allison  
Arvin & Harkins  
L. E. Arledge  
Albert Appel, Jr.  
R. N. Allen  
J. E. Adams  
Walter Augustine  
W. A. Arledge  
Albert Appel, Sr.  
Fernin Aguirre  
Katherine Arnold  
George Allison  
Aldwell Bros.  
I. E. Baker  
Mrs. Minerva Baker  
Mrs. Pearl Babb  
Rex Baker  
G. B. Baker  
Sterling Baker  
J. C. Baker  
H. C. Butt  
R. W. Briggs  
Frank Bond  
Roy Blackburn  
Joe Berger  
B. B. Byrne & Son  
Jack T. Brown  
Thos. D. Bond  
Black Bull Ranch  
Terry Baker  
B-W Ranch  
J. H. Brown  
E. P. Bradford  
Blodcoe & Budd  
Harvey Bird  
Baker & Whitney  
W. G. Brown  
Mrs. C. A. Bricker  
I. E. & L. L. Bode  
M. C. Bishop  
John R. Bannister  
A. D. Brown  
A. C. Bricker  
Bode & Stewart  
C. J. Blair  
Buck Bishop  
Mrs. Edith Bell  
W. T. Baker  
Mr. Dixie Babb  
Joe F. Brown  
C. F. & G. A. Briggs  
G. E. Bowers  
Harry Bochot  
Jack Bishop  
Herman Bendele  
Baker & Dodd  
W. I. Babb  
L. E. Bruce  
Newton Briggs  
E. P. Bradford  
Andrew Bode  
J. C. Bishop  
Millard Bennett  
C. W. Banner  
A. A. & A. O. Baker  
J. G. Britte  
J. S. Bradford  
C. F. Bode  
Ned Bishop  
Big Canyon Ranch  
W. A. Banner  
Sterling Baker  
Coleman Babb, Sr.  
Mrs. Helen Bondurant  
Mrs. M. M. Crider  
L. A. Clark  
Central Texas Trading Company  
B. R. Cauthorn  
Theo. Cahill  
Solon Crider  
W. S. Clark  
Chas. Chandler  
John Cauthorn  
C. H. Calentine  
B. H. Cusenbary  
E. H. Cofield  
Clarence Chandler  
Dan Cauthorn  
Bill Cartwright  
W. R. Cusenbary  
J. F. Colwell  
C. F. Chenault  
Mack Cauthorn  
Cathay & West  
Chas. C. Canon  
W. K. Chapman  
W. W. Cardwell  
Circle Dot Ranch  
N. B. Chaffin  
John W. Caruthers  
Collins Coates  
Herman Chandler  
B. E. Cartwright  
W. A. Cochran & Son  
Joe Chandler

(Continued on page 12)





"Mustering the mob." Of course they are Romneys. This scene is typical of the North Island of New Zealand. Photo, T. W. Collins, Warkworth, N. Z.

## New Zealand Reminiscences II.

B. J. F. Wilson

BY far the most popular breed of sheep in New Zealand is the Romney Marsh. About 85 per cent of the 33,000,000 sheep in the Dominion are either Romneys or they are strongly infused with Romney blood. Practically speaking, all the sheep in the North Island are of this breed; in the South Island, where the country is more rugged and colder, Romneys occupy nearly all the lower lands, Corriedales and crossbred Lincoln x Merinos or Leicester x Merinos, the foothill sections, and Merinos, the high country. Only 5 per cent of the Dominion's sheep are of fine wool breeding. Many stud flocks of Southdowns, Ryelands, and Shropshires are maintained to produce rams for breeding to Romney ewes. This cross, particularly the Southdown ram on the Romney ewe, produces the bulk of the fat lambs that are exported to England. Stud flocks of Border Leicesters, English Leicesters and Lincolns produce

rams for siring "half-bred" ewes and these in turn are mostly bred to Southdowns if they are to be used for fat lamb production. The Corriedale, which originated in New Zealand, fits in as a successful competitor of these half-bred ewes. This is the broad or overall picture. Naturally there are exceptions.

The fat lamb that brings the highest price per pound must weigh from 28 to 36 pounds dressed. Lambs that weigh more than 36 pounds dressed are penalized. Assuming a dressing percentage of 55, their live weight is from a little over 50 pounds to a maximum of around 66. In western United States we want much heavier lambs. Our packers tell us the ideal live weight in this country is 85 pounds instead of 66, but the American producer who can turn out 95- to 100-pound lambs is the boy who makes the most money. In other words our market requirements are different from those in New Zealand. This difference in markets has a pronounced effect on the ideas of the two countries as to what constitutes perfection in the sheep that are used to produce the lambs.

The perfect sheep in the eyes of a New Zealander is not a large one. He wants a tidy, compact and thickly fleshed animal standing on very short legs. Obviously a Romney ewe of this descrip-

tion mated to a good Southdown ram will give the kind of lamb that his market is looking for. Such a cross in our western states might give us better quality lambs than we now produce but they would take too long to reach 85 or 90 pounds. We must have something that is going to grow fast, that will reach a big weight at the age of 6 months. Our market is not going to penalize us for extra weight and we are therefore just as fully justified in wanting big sheep as the New Zealander is in wanting more compact ones.

The importance of all this lies in the fact that American breeders of registered Romneys and Corriedales are still importing stud sheep from New Zealand. Our past importations have no doubt been for the good of the country. Very probably we should continue to improve our wool and the backs and loins of our Romneys and Corriedales by further importations. But with the ideals of our two countries as far apart as they are on commercial lamb production, the time is bound to come eventually when American breeders in our western states will develop their own types of sheep of these breeds and will stop importing New Zealand studs. From a national point of view, whether we keep on importing Romneys or stop it now is of small consequence. Given a cool, moist climate and certain kinds

of pastures the Romney can defy all competition from other breeds. We have such conditions only in restricted areas of the United States. The Romney is not a widely popular breed in this country nor is it ever likely to be. Just as a fig tree needs certain specifications in climate and soil without which it will not thrive well, so with the Romney sheep. New Zealand has those specifications in abundance; we have them only on a small scale.

With the Corriedale, however, the story is different. We have millions of acres of land in many parts of this country where they are being run with success. If I sense the situation correctly, the low-set, blocky, wide type may be very popular in some of our midwestern states and perhaps in the East as well. In the eleven western states which make up the back bone of the American sheep business, Corriedale breeders might ask themselves the question as to how far they should go in developing this "show ring" type. If they are to compete with the Columbia on the ranges of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming, do they want very short legged, "compressed" sheep or should they try to get something with more frame and size, a sheep that can walk far to water, get through snow drifts and when bred to a Hampshire or a Suffolk ram will drop a lamb or a pair of them that will grow to market size in a hurry?

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The scene was Hui Hui stud. It is pronounced hooley-hooley, but there is no hooley about the excellence of the Corriedale sheep bred there. It is one of the Corriedale breeding establishments in the Dominion, and that means one of the best in the world. It is in the foothill section of the South Island, not first class land by any means, nor the worst. The feed on the hills consists largely of natural grasses, including one most unpopular species, common to nearly all the high country down there, a grass called "tussock." It is a coarse, very tough and rather unpalatable plant that grows in clumps like our bunch grass.

The wind was blowing. And how! It was the kind of wind that can administer a "Nimitz haircut" to a shingle roof, or blow a garden hose wrong side out. Jimmie Little, the manager of Hui Hui, apologized for the weather as we climbed over a wire fence to look at a lot of rams. I wanted to say the right thing in return and I came back bright-

ly, that is, brightly for me. "Think nothing of it," I said. "I was raised on the plains of southern Wyoming. In the spring of the year around my old home town of Laramie the wind blows so hard that all the barbs on the wire fences point in one direction." "Well," he said, "I have to admit this is a quiet day here. After a really big wind we think nothing of going over these hills and finding just an occasional sheep's head here and there with the jaws clamped tight around a bit of tussock—all the rest of the animal has been blown away." His remark was disheartening. Americans have the reputation of being the biggest liars in the world and I had done my best to uphold the national reputation. Jimmie Little had worsted me. He is a better liar than I am and he is not an American. If any of you birds from Montana or Wyoming or any other place where the wind really blows, can think of a yarn better than his, for heaven's sake loan it to me and I'll send it to Little. The standing of the U.S.A. abroad is at stake.

## Wool Fund Contributors

(Continued from page 10)

|                        |                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Roy P. Cash            | F. O. Edwards              |
| O. W. Cardwell         | Andrew Fay                 |
| J. M. Condra           | Fowlkes Bros               |
| Pat Cooper             | Fields Ranch Co.           |
| J. M. Corder           | Hubert Friedrich           |
| Pat Cummings           | H. A. Fitzsimons           |
| D. H. Cunningham       | Fair Oaks Ranch            |
| Herman Couch           | R. B. Fries                |
| Jess M. Cox            | Oscar Foster               |
| F. R. Cross            | John Fields                |
| Ed C. Daniel           | Harold Friess              |
| E. M. deBerry          | Ross Foster                |
| B. B. Dunbar           | Bill Fields                |
| R. S. Dismukes         | J. W. & G. H. Forester     |
| Diamond Bar Ranch      | Mrs. Brancie Finegan       |
| R. H. Davis            | Elmer J. Fawcett           |
| W. B. Dixon            | O. D. Finegan              |
| Bill Dickey            | Mrs. F. E. & E. J. Fawcett |
| Fred Deaton            | Frank & Diehl              |
| Mary E. Daniel         | Mrs. Rose Finley           |
| Tom Driscoll           | Lee B. Fawcett             |
| Henry Diebitsch        | Fisher & Mills             |
| Ira Deaton             | Walter Fawcett             |
| G. H. Davis            | E. K. Fawcett Estate       |
| T. L. & J. V. Drisdale | Mrs. E. D. Gatlin          |
| R. M. Dingler          | Glasscock Ranch Co.        |
| Jack & Roy Deaton      | Roger Gillis               |
| Mrs. N. B. Davis       | Geo. H. Gaston             |
| O. B. Dunn             | Mrs. W. C. Gotthard        |
| John F. Dooley Est.    | Walter Gillis              |
| Decie Bros.            | Allen L. Gibson            |
| Mrs. H. S. Davis       | R. A. Grosenbacher         |
| & Sons                 | Gillis & Schiller          |
| Decie Ranch            | Dee Gibbs                  |
| Davis & Eastman        | F. R. Guthrie              |
| Tom Driscoll           | H. E. & Travis             |
| Zeb Decie              | Glasscock                  |
| Seth R. Davenport      | Leonard Gibbs              |
| Mrs. D. L. Duncan      | John Galloway & Son        |
| John Dissler           | John S. Galloway, Jr.      |
| Harry A. Davis         | Wilbur Gardner             |
| Espy & Vander          | Torbja Garcia              |
| Stucken                | Aldie Garrett              |
| Elmax Ranch            | V. J. Glasscock            |
| Hattie C. Epps         | W. A. Glasscock            |
| Fred T. Earwood        | R. A. Gatlin               |
| H. T. Espy             | Mrs. Susie Gobble          |
| Lloyd C. Earwood       | George Genslin             |
| Thos. & Thelma Espy    | W. G. Gulihur              |
| L. W. Elliott          | R. A. Gilmer               |
| Mrs. J. T. Evans       | A. McD. Gilliatt           |
| J. Wiley Evans         | D. H. Hughes               |
| Wm. M. Edwards         | Mrs. Clay Holland          |
| H. C. Espy             | P. A. Hoggett              |
| Hi Eastman             | Lewis Hersey               |
| J. T. Evans            |                            |
| T. H. Eastman          |                            |

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| John L. Henderson          | H. J. Lowe            |
| H. L. Hall                 | Glynn Longley         |
| Mack Holliman              | Burney Ligon          |
| Mrs. Geo. C. Hines         | Wm. Lausen, Jr.       |
| Higginbotham Co.           | J. D. Lowry           |
| S. B. Henderson            | Chas. E. Long         |
| T. C. Hall                 | J. Burney Ligon       |
| B. M. Halbert, Jr.         | S. J. Lemona          |
| J. S. Holman               | H. Q. Lyles           |
| A. F. Holderman            | Ed. L. Love           |
| Clyde Hill                 | O. L. Lofton          |
| Edwin Henke                | Mrs. J. B. Leonard    |
| R. M. Hamilton             | J. B. Merck           |
| R. A. Halbert              | Zena Mayfield         |
| W. T. O. Holman Est.       | Ed C. Mayfield        |
| M. Holekamp                | C. V. McKnight        |
| Wess Hill                  | Ross Merritt          |
| Ivy R. Heffernan           | Stanley Mayfield      |
| J. D. Harris               | Jake Mayfield         |
| Hamby & Hightower          | Marvin McMillan       |
| James Hunt                 | & Son                 |
| Arthur Hyde                | Lee McCue             |
| Mrs. Roy Hudspeth          | Eugene Miller         |
| Chas. Hull                 | Ben F. Meckel         |
| Bryan Hunt                 | F. T. Mayfield        |
| W. A. Humphreys            | W. B. McMillan        |
| H. B. Horn                 | Mellwaine & Gibson    |
| Wyllie Holland             | Rob Miller            |
| W. & B. Henshaw            | Lavelle Meckel        |
| Mrs. Martha Harrison       | John Thos. Mayfield   |
| & Son                      | Sci Mayer & Son       |
| S. E. & E. F. Hamilton     | P. K. McIntosh        |
| Ad F. Haby                 | T. D. Moore           |
| C. B. Hudspeth, Jr.        | Austin Millspaugh     |
| Homer Holman               | Jones Miller          |
| F. A. Hill                 | Moore & Neill         |
| Tom Herring                | S. S. Millspaugh, Jr. |
| John D. Harrison           | W. A. Miers           |
| E. W. Hardgrave            | R. Hal Morris         |
| & Son                      | S. S. Millspaugh, Sr. |
| B. M. Halbert, Jr.         | L. Miers              |
| Mrs. Mary Hudspeth         | Bill Mittel           |
| Levi Hinds & Son           | Jess G. Miller        |
| Mrs. Lenora Hilger         | H. D. Mendel          |
| S. M. Harwood              | Jessie E. Martin      |
| Frank W. Harrell           | Mrs. Sallie McBee     |
| G. A. & J. F. Humphreys    | Jake Mayfield         |
| Giles Holmes               | Earl Meeks            |
| Billie Holland             | Mrs. Edna Madison     |
| G. J. Henshaw Est.         | Julian Menchaca       |
| Felix Harrison             | Vernon Marion         |
| Hutto Bros.                | G. J. Mittel          |
| H-6 Pasture Co.            | C. C. Mitchell        |
| B. W. Hutcherson           | Keith Mitchell        |
| Chas. Hull                 | R. L. Miers           |
| Carl Hutto                 | Mary E. Mitchell      |
| Ida Dell Ranch Co.         | R. L. Miers & Co.     |
| Dempster Jones             | N. M. Mitchell        |
| Lem Eriel Johnson          | Rufe H. Murrah        |
| E. V. Jarrett              | A. O. Nissen          |
| Ralph S. Jones             | Austin Nance          |
| Fordtran Johnston          | O. Nowlin & Sons      |
| Alvis Johnson              | J. A. Nance           |
| R. D. Jones                | R. B. Nowlin          |
| C. T. Jones                | R. G. Nance           |
| Cal Johnson                | Oscar Neunhoffer      |
| C. T. Jones, Jr.           | & Sons                |
| Mrs. Harold Johnson        | B. A. Nance           |
| E. M. Jackson              | Hi. Newby             |
| M. E. Joy                  | O. M. Nicks           |
| R. W. Johnson              | Hilton North          |
| Clarence Jessup            | Hilario Nunez         |
| Dr. O. H. Judkins          | W. H. O'Bryant        |
| Asa A. Jones               | D. A. Otto            |
| Ernest Jones               | Luella O'Leary        |
| J. D. Joy                  | Mrs. Laura O'Bryant   |
| C. R. Jacobs               | Russell Oliver        |
| Conrad Klein               | Wm. Oliver            |
| John I. King               | Tom Pickens           |
| W. H. Karnes               | Peterson Stock Farm   |
| Alfred Kott                | J. A. Peril           |
| Frank Kirchgraber          | A. B. Pfeiffer        |
| Stella Keene               | J. R. Peril           |
| B. I. Klein                | Hillery Phillips      |
| Robert Kelley              | Rollio Peril          |
| Warren Klein               | Lester Phillips       |
| Howell Keese               | Joe Sid Peterson      |
| Karnes Sisters             | Pecan Valley Ranch    |
| Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kelley | W. C. Phillips        |
| Harry Kiser                | E. M. Peters          |
| Dr. A. Lewis Kline         | S. H. Patton          |
| Bryan Kelley               | Manuel Perez          |
| P. W. Kelley               | O. L. Richardson      |
| Ernest Leinweber           | Victory V. Real       |
| Langford Bros.             | Felix R. Real         |
| W. C. Large                | Richardson Bros.      |
| Mary Luckie                | Real & Fisher         |
| David L. Locklin           | Felix Real, Jr.       |
| Roy G. Leinweber           | Ranch Experiment      |
| Joe F. Logan               | Station               |
| Ralph Leinweber            | Ridenhower Bros.      |
| Cole Longley               | Frank Reed            |
| Rankin Linn                | Elmer D. Real         |
| O. L. Love                 | Ranger Creek Ranch    |
| R. C. Linthicum, Jr.       | Rio Ranchito          |
| Wm. Lausen                 | Glenn Reeves          |
| L. B. Langston             | Hugo Real             |
| Hetty M. Love              | Mrs. Paul             |
| James H. Logan             | Raigorodsky           |
| Mrs. Flo E. Lewis          | Ben Robertson         |
|                            | Joe Brown Ross        |
|                            | E. T. Rucker          |

(Continued on page 17)

# Reciprocal Trade Act Extended

By J. B. Wilson

ON Wednesday, June 20th, the Senate passed the joint resolution extending for three years the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Act, including Section 2, which gives the President the authority to reduce tariff duties in effect on January 1, 1945, by 50 per cent. The bill now goes to the President for his signature, and will, of course, become a law.

The principal fight on the floor of the Senate was on the adoption of the report of the Finance Committee which had eliminated Section 2. The vote on the Committee report was yeas 33, nays 47. This, of course, was the most important vote.

Senators from wool growing states, voting to sustain the Committee report by eliminating Section 2, were:

Senators Bushfield and Gurney of South Dakota.

Senator Johnson of California.

Senators Langer and Young of North Dakota.

Senators O'Mahoney and Robertson of Wyoming.

Senator O'Daniel of Texas.

Senators Wherry and Butler of Nebraska.

Senator Thomas of Idaho was paired in favor of the Committee Report, as were Senator McCarran of Nebraska, Senator Wheeler of Montana and Senator McFarland of Arizona.

Senators from wool growing states voting against the amendment were:

Senators Chavez and Hatch of New Mexico.

Senator Taylor of Idaho.

Senator Downey of California.

Senator Magnuson of Washington.

After the vote extending the Act for three years by over-riding the Committee report, Senator Shipstead of Minnesota for himself, for Senator Wherry of Nebraska and Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, introduced the following amendment:

No foreign trade agreement hereafter entered into under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and no modification hereafter made in any such foreign trade agreement, shall provide for any decrease in the rate of duty applicable with respect to any agricultural product imported into the United States which is specified in paragraphs 701 to 783, inclusive, of schedule 7 of such act, as amended, and including casein or lactarene, wools, and mohair.

The effect of this amendment, of course, would have been that no reduction could be made in the duties on agricultural products. Senators from the wool growing states who voted for this amendment were:

Senators Bushfield and Gurney of South Dakota.

Senators Butler and Wherry of Nebraska.

Senator Johnson of California.

Senators Johnson and Millikin of Colorado.

Senators Langer and Young of North Dakota.

Senator O'Daniel of Texas.

Senators O'Mahoney and Robertson of Wyoming.

Senator Thomas of Idaho, and Senator Wheeler of Montana were paired in favor of the amendment.

Senators from the wool-growing states who voted against the amendment were:

Senators Chavez and Hatch of New Mexico.

Senators Hayden and McFarland of Arizona.

Senator Mitchell of Washington.

Senator Morse of Oregon.

Senator Downey of California.

Senator Murdock and Senator Thomas of Utah.

Senator Taylor of Idaho.

Following the defeat of the Shipstead amendment, Senator O'Mahoney introduced the following amendment:

No foreign trade agreement hereafter entered into under the authority delegated to the President by such section 350, as amended, no amendatory or supplementary agreement hereafter entered into under such section, and no duties or other import restrictions specified in a proclamation issued by the President to carry out any such amendatory or supplementary agreement, shall take effect until the Congress by law has specifically approved such agreement and the duties and other import restrictions so specified to carry out such agreement.

Senator O'Mahoney, who had been one of the most active Senators participating in the debate, made an excellent case for his amendment, but it was quite apparent that the Administration had the votes to defeat all amendments. Senators from the wool-growing states voting for Senator O'Mahoney's amendment were:

Senators Butler and Wherry of Nebraska.

Senator Gurney of South Dakota.  
Senators Johnson and Millikin of Colorado.

Senator McCarran of Nevada.

Senator O'Daniel of Texas

Senators Langer and Young of North Dakota.

Senators O'Mahoney and Robertson of Wyoming.

Senator Johnson of California.

Senators from the wool growing states voting against the amendment were:

Senators Chavez and Hatch of New Mexico.

Senator Downey of California.

Senators Hayden and McFarland of Arizona.

Senator Mitchell of Washington.

Senator Morse of Oregon.

Senators Murdock and Thomas of Utah.

Senator Taylor of Idaho.

Following the defeat of Senator O'Mahoney's amendment, Senator Robertson of Wyoming introduced the following amendment:

In the case of manufactured textiles and the raw materials thereof which have been found by the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and the Navy to be strategic and critical textiles and raw materials which are essential to our national defense in time of war, no foreign trade agreement, under section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended by this act, shall be entered into unless the importation of such textiles and raw materials thereof are established on a quota system, based on the average imports of such textiles and raw materials of which they are composed over a 20-year period prior to September 16, 1940. Such a quota shall be prorated among the exporting countries of such textile and raw materials over the same period and shall be increased from time to time only after investigation by the Tariff Commission reveals that such increased quotas will not reduce production, employment, and wage rates in such a manner as to threaten the economic stability of the industries affected and will not reduce production of raw materials or manufactured textiles to such degrees as to threaten our self-sufficiency for national defense in time of war.

Senator Robertson pointed out that the amendment was supported by wool growers, many manufacturers, by the Textile Workers Union of the C.I.O., and like all other amendments, it failed of passage.

Those voting in favor of the amendment of the wool growing states were:

Senators Butler and Wherry of Nebraska.

Senator Gurney of South Dakota.

Senators Johnson and Millikin of Colorado.

Senator McCarran of Nevada.

Senator O'Daniel of Texas.



Senator Langer and Young of North Dakota.

Senators from wool-growing states voting against the amendment were:

Senators Chavez and Hatch of New Mexico.

Senators Hayden and McFarland of Arizona.

Senator Downey of California.

Senator Mitchell of Washington.

Senator Morse of Oregon.

Senators Murdock and Thomas of Utah.

Following the defeat of this amendment, Senator O'Daniel of Texas introduced the following amendment:

No foreign-trade agreement hereafter entered into under this act shall take effect until the Senate of the United States shall have advised and consented to its ratification, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring.

Those from the wool-growing states voting in favor of this amendment were:

Senators Butler and Wherry of Nebraska.

Senator Gurney of South Dakota.

Senator Johnson of Colorado.

Senators Langer and Young of North Dakota.

Senator McCarran of Nevada.

Senator O'Mahoney and Senator Robertson of Wyoming.

Those voting against the amendment were:

Senators Chavez and Hatch of New Mexico.

Senator Downey of California.

Senators Hayden and McFarland of Arizona.

Senator Millikin of Colorado.

Senator Mitchell of Washington.

Senator Morse of Oregon.

Senators Murdock and Thomas of Utah.

Senator Taylor of Idaho.

Senator McFarland of Arizona introduced the following amendment:

No proclamation shall be made under the authority delegated to the President by such section 350, as amended, providing for the application of any decreased rate of duty or excise on any raw material, including agricultural products, wool, and livestock, metals, minerals, ores, and concentrates (but excluding any processed commodity) during any period in which the market price of such raw material or agricultural product in the United States is less than the parity price thereof, and the rates specified in any such proclamation shall be subject to adjustment from time to time to carry out the intent of the foregoing provision. In the case of all commodities except metals, minerals, ores, and concentrates the parity price shall be determined in the manner provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act in the case of all agricultural commodities;

and in the case of metals, minerals, ores, and concentrates the parity price shall be determined in the same manner except that the base period for the determination of the price shall be the years 1925 to 1929, inclusive.

This was rejected by a voice vote.

Senator McFarland of Arizona introduced the following amendment:

No foreign trade agreement hereafter entered into under such section 350, as amended, shall take effect until the Senate of the United States shall have advised and consented to its ratification, a majority of the Senators present concurring.

This amendment was also defeated by a voice vote. The vote on the final passage of the bill was 54 to 21. This vote, however, should not be regarded too seriously, because the important votes were on the Committee report, the Shipstead amendment, the O'Mahoney amendment, and the Robertson amendment.

Those from the wool-growing states voting against the final passage of the bill were:

Senators Butler and Wherry of Nebraska.

## More About Quotas

THE June Wool Grower (pages 15 and 16) reviewed the import quota plan which Mr. Curt E. Forstmann, president of the Forstmann Woolen Company, had suggested to the House Ways and Means Committee when it was considering the extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act as the means of keeping a strong wool industry in this country. It was cited there that the National Wool Growers Association through its Legislative Chairman, J. B. Wilson, and the Textile Workers Union through its president, Emil Rieve, were also advocating a mandatory quota system in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. When that act (H.R. 3240) reached the Senate, Mr. Wilson asked that it be amended to provide as follows:

In the case of manufactured textiles and the raw materials thereof which have been found by the Chiefs of Staff of the Army and the Navy to be strategic and critical textiles and raw materials which are essential to our national defense in time of war, no foreign trade agreement, under Section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended by this Act, shall be entered into unless the importations of such textiles and raw materials thereof are established on a quota system, based on the average imports of such textiles and raw materials of which they are composed over a twenty-year pe-

riod to September 16, 1940. Such a quota shall be pro-rated among the exporting countries of such textile and raw materials over the same period and shall be increased from time to time only after investigation by the Tariff Commission reveals that such increased quotas will not reduce production, employment and wage rates in such a manner as to threaten the economic stability of the industries affected and will not reduce production of raw materials or manufactured textiles to such degrees as to threaten our self-sufficiency for national defense in time of war.

Senator Gurney of South Dakota.

Senator Johnson and Senator Millikin of Colorado.

Senators Langer and Young of North Dakota.

Senator O'Daniel of Texas.

Senators O'Mahoney and Robertson of Wyoming.

During the debate on the bill, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming took a very active part in all of the debate, doing, in our judgment, a more effective job than any of the other Senators. He was on the floor constantly and did a fine job for the people of the West. All of the other Senators who voted for the amendments, including Senator Robertson of Wyoming, did a fine job. No one can predict what the effects of this extension will be so long as the war continues, but they will probably not be particularly harmful. Once conditions are normal in the world again, we are fearful that they may be very harmful to the people and industries of the West. Thus another chapter has been written in the tariff history of this country.

The quota provision was not intended, Mr. Wilson told the Senators in a letter sent to them on June 6, to shut out imports of either textiles or raw materials. It was intended only to protect producers of this country against the threat of an overwhelming flood of lower-cost imports in the postwar period. Without such quotas, the letter further stated, the American wool growing industry, the second largest in the world, and the American wool textile, the seventh industry in point of employment in the country, face immediate destructive competition.

The amendment introduced by Senator Robertson (Wyoming) was defeated. (See page 13).

In support of the proposal Mr. Wilson cited the following facts:

The National Wool Grower



## Importance of the American Wool Industries

Wool and wool textiles are commodities of critical and strategic importance, absolutely necessary for our defense in time of war and essential to the health of the people in time of peace. The United States is the second largest grower of apparel wool in the world, with an annual production of from 400,000,000 to 450,000,000 pounds. The American wool textile industry is the seventh most important industry in the country in terms of employment and the twelfth in dollar value of product. It ranks among the highest in percentage of labor required to convert raw materials into finished products.

Wool is grown in 37 states of the country, but 70 per cent or more of the industry is centered in the range states and Texas. Sheep raising is bound up with livestock raising. In 13 western states livestock raising and wool growing range from the first to fourth most important industry in each state. In this region are raised 29,000,000 of the 41,000,000 sheep in the country.

These sheep produce in excess of 300,000,000 pounds of wool worth at present values approximately \$140,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 pounds of meat worth \$150,000,000, or a total of \$290,000,000. Investment in sheep, land, buildings and other equipment in this area is estimated at between \$800,000,000 and \$1,000,000,000.

The following table gives the relative position of the livestock and wool growing industries in these states as of 1943:

CASH INCOME OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS AND RELATIVE IMPORTANCE IN THIRTEEN WESTERN STATES FOR 1943\*

| Products              | Cash Income   | Per Centage Of Total | Rank of Importance |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Petroleum             | \$887,404,000 | 15%                  | 1                  |
| Fruit Crops           | 709,082,000   | 12                   | 2                  |
| CATTLE and CALVES     | 697,399,000   | 11                   | 3                  |
| Vegetable Crops       | 626,161,000   | 10                   | 4                  |
| Dairy Products        | 409,272,000   | 7                    | 5                  |
| Food Grains           | 334,684,000   | 5                    | 6                  |
| Hogs                  | 301,778,000   | 5                    | 7                  |
| SHEEP, LAMBS and WOOL | 289,589,000   | 5                    | 8                  |
| Copper                | 266,689,000   | 4                    | 9                  |
| Chickens              | 84,671,000    | 1                    | 10                 |
| Turkeys               | 72,033,000    | 1                    | 11                 |
| Gold                  | 43,786,000    | 0.7                  | 12                 |
| Sugar Beets           | 41,638,000    | 0.6                  | 13                 |
| Silver                | 29,213,000    | 0.5                  | 14                 |

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND WOOL     | \$1,288,766,000 |
| Dairy Products               | 409,272,000     |
| Other Agricultural Products  | 1,668,269,000   |
| Total Agricultural Ventures  | \$3,566,307,000 |
| Total Minerals and Petroleum | 2,539,604,000   |
| TOTAL CASH INCOME            | \$6,105,911,000 |

\*Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

## Postwar Plans of Foreign Wool Growers

Since the outbreak of the world war, Great Britain has purchased the entire output of British Dominion wools, which represent nearly 75 per cent of the world's supply of apparel wools.

Within the past week, representatives of British Dominion growers concluded arrangements for disposing of British Dominion wool surplus estimated at around 5,000,000,000 pounds. This agreement will include the disposition of the annual Australasian clip of approximately 1,125,000,000 pounds of wool. The Government of Australia has already enacted a wool promotion bill under which the Government,

jointly with Australian wool growers, established a fund of \$1,800,000 to be expended annually for the next five years to increase markets for wool throughout the world, by experiment, research and promotion. An office will be established by this group in the United States and its frankly admitted purpose is to increase the sale of foreign wool and foreign wool textiles in this country.

## Domestic Wool Has No Market Today

No one can predict the prices at which foreign wools will be sold in this country in the postwar period. The price at which it is being sold in the United States lands it here at 7 cents per pound under the existing ceiling prices of comparable domestic wool. This has deprived American-grown wool of its only market—the American market.

Domestic wool is selling today at a ceiling price of \$1.16, which a recent study by the U. S. Tariff Commission declares is 10.8 per cent below average costs of production. As a result of this differential in price in favor of the foreign producer, a condition of chaos in the domestic market has been prevented only by a year-to-year agreement whereby the Commodity Credit Corporation is purchasing the domestic wool clip. It is holding some 300,000,000 pounds in storage—a surplus which is increasing as the balance of the 1945 clip comes into the market.

The only market for this wool is the dwindling military market, and even here domestic wool is used only when the Quartermaster General of the Army or the Pay-

average peacetime year. As a result of these conditions outlined above, sheep raising in this country is showing an unprecedented decline. In 1942 the sheep population of the United States was approximately 50,000,000. At the present it numbers about 41,000,000, a falling off of 17 per cent. The sheep population today is the lowest since 1929.

## Trade Treaty Rates Greatly Increase Imports

The experience of the American wool growing and wool textile industries under existing trade treaty agreements is an indication of what can occur in the postwar period even though present tariff rates are not reduced below existing levels. It is becoming more and more apparent that the competition of foreign wool growers and textile manufacturers will be the competition of controlled economies in which distribution of products will be more important than ordinary profits of private industry.

Effective in 1939, concessions were made in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom on wool wastes, rags, and wool textiles. Although the treaty was only fully effective in 1939, the increase in imports during the first eight months of that year is significant of what the future holds. Here are a few examples:

Imports of noils, or short wool fibers, first eight months of 1938—1,586,998 pounds; for corresponding period in 1939—4,266,225 pounds, an increase of more than 168 per cent.

Imports of wool wastes, used as replacements of new wool fibers—483,532 pounds in 1938; in 1939, 2,375,533 pounds, an increase of 391 per cent.

Rag imports, first eight months of 1938, 492,195 pounds; for the same period in 1939, 5,461,292 pounds, an increase of 1,009 per cent. The duty on rags which are reprocessed into reused wools was cut from 18 cents to 9 cents.

Imports of manufactured worsted and woolen fabrics during the first eight months of 1939 increased variously from 79 to 241 per cent in different categories. In many instances these textiles were landed here below domestic costs of production.

## American Wool Textile Industry The Only Customer Of the American Grower

Foreign wool growers and those in countries having large wool textile industries, especially Great Britain from which comes approximately 85 per cent of our wool textile imports, all depend largely on world markets for their output.

The position of the American wool grower and the American textile manufacturer is exactly opposite. Due to higher costs of production, the American wool grower has only the American wool textile manufacturer as a customer. The American wool textile manufacturer has only the American public for a customer. Neither wool grower nor wool textile manufacturer can compete in any foreign market against any foreign competitor who shares in the American market because of the higher cost of production in this country.

Foreign producers now share generously in the American market. Under a quota system they can continue to do so with safeguards that will prevent them from dominating completely great basic industries essential to our national defense in wartime and the health of our population in peacetime. We urge the inclusion of a mandatory quota provision in the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

# Has Agriculture Missed the Boat?

By Harold J. Burdick

PERHAPS insufficient thought has been given to the possibility of radical changes in postwar agriculture when the present struggle has ceased. Mechanical and transportation refinements are invariably accelerated after each war. Wars always present a "field day" for scientists and engineers. One of the very, very few advantages of a war is the opportunity it presents for the scientific and mechanical world to advance their investigations and research many, many fold over a like period of peacetime operations. During wartime money is no object and, therefore, research has only the time element with which to contend. The sky is the limit as far as making available the necessary manpower, equipment, and other facilities in a feverish haste to find a substitute for essential materials unavailable through enemy action, or to get the "jump" on our foes in the way of more terrifying weapons of destruction.

A classic example of the exigencies of war is the development of synthetic rubber within the past three years. When natural rubber was available from India, Malaya, and Dutch East Indies there was little incentive to attempt the manufacture of artificial or synthetic rubber. Pearl Harbor changed all that, and with a limitless fund of money and scientists at their disposal and a dwindling stock pile of natural crude rubber we are now making rubber in ever increasing quantity and quality. It is quite doubtful whether the United States will drop its program after the natural product again becomes available. It is even possible that the synthetic product may become superior to that for which it was substituted. Such a rapid development couldn't have been possible under peacetime conditions.

Prior to the close of World War I, agriculture was truly in the "horse and buggy" stage. Little mechanical equipment had been developed for farm use. True, they did have large and ponderous harvesters for the enormous wheat fields of Montana and the Dakotas, but they were horse-drawn and too cumbersome and expensive for any but the largest outfits. The development of the tank—an Allied innovation—was the

forerunner of the "caterpillar type" farm tractor. Electrically charged barbed wire entanglements was the progenitor of our present electric fences. Radio communication developed under the auspices of our Signal Corps was the beginning of our farm radio equipment. The advancements to come after our present struggle are yet to be visualized, but it is safe to say they will be tremendous. In the field of chemistry alone wonders have been performed in the past three years. A myriad of new plastics with thousands of new uses will come from the laboratories of our industrial research departments. Many of them will utilize the present "waste products" of our farms. The above are just a few examples of what may be expected in the immediate future from a purely mechanical and scientific standpoint that will have a profound effect on postwar agriculture.

Not the least of our problems will be the psychological effect of war service on our young men and potential farmers. The world-wide scope of the present struggle injects an entirely new factor in postwar agricultural employment. We are bound to be rudely awakened by the radically changed outlook on life of our returning heroes. When heretofore the limit of their travels may have been to the State Capital or the County Seat, our boys will return as seasoned "world travelers." They will speak glibly of New York, San Francisco, London, Paris, Honolulu, Guam, Sydney, and a host of other distant points. They will bring back with them all of the breadth and scope of viewpoint that world travel is bound to expand or cultivate. The old home place might look mighty good for a few months after their return from sleeping in fox-holes, fighting intense cold or tropical malaria. They will delight in Mother's cooking and they will thrill at the prospect of meeting old friends and acquaintances—for a few months. But it won't be long before they will unconsciously reappraise the old familiar surroundings on a basis of a newly acquired mental set of values. Their recent experiences will have given them a new perspective—a new outlook on life and possibly a new "standard of living" goal. Life on the old home place

may seem humdrum, dull, uninteresting, even unbearable within a few months or a year after their return. These are the human factors that are bound to influence postwar agriculture. What are we going to do about them?

The industrial world has kept pace with the times by constantly improving the living conditions of their employees—both on and off the job. Competitors vie with each other to attract prospective employees by not only offering good wages but excellent living conditions. Modern homes at reasonable rents, recreation facilities of every description, short workdays and weeks, opportunities to really enjoy life with social security and old age benefits to assure contentment in later years—these are the offers of industry to attract our young manhood—our new world traveler.

Has agriculture kept pace with industry in its offers to attract? Not by a jugful.

Several years ago Mr. Thomas Wolfe, now vice president of the Western Air Express and at that time owner and operator of a cattle and sheep ranch in southern Wyoming, addressed an annual meeting of the Wyoming Wool Growers Association. His outspoken criticism of the backwardness of present-day agriculture was most impressive. He elaborated on the unattractiveness of a majority of family size ranch or farm operations. He painted a vivid picture of the old-fashioned heating arrangements, the coal oil lamp illumination, the lack of modern plumbing and toilet facilities, the long and arduous hours of labor under antiquated conditions. These conditions, coupled with none too encouraging prospects for old-age retirement, cannot and will not attract young, capable, and ambitious would-be farmers. Just contrast these with the offers of industry. Surely agriculture as an industry is entitled to a better place in the sun.

Technological schools the country over, such as that recently added to Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, are meeting squarely the demands of a modern, technical education—revolutionary in scope and aims. "Work-a-day, School-a-day" programs

not only increase interest but double efficiency. Have our agricultural colleges copied a page from their book? What of the curriculum of our agricultural schools? Do they need renovating and revamping to include courses not only in fundamental agriculture but also in the "science of living"? Are they preparing for a new era in rural living?

In many ways slight progress has been made in the science of agriculture. How many of us realize, for instance, how slight has been the fundamental changes in sheep and cattle raising since the recording of such pursuits. Sheep are shorn pretty much as they were in biblical times, and shepherds tend their flocks even as did the contemporaries of Moses. Cattle are branded with a hot iron which ruins literally tons of valuable hides annually. The castration of the younger animals certainly hasn't kept pace with the advance in modern surgery.

Agricultural education has "missed the boat" in so many ways in the past and has left for other agencies the job of filling the gap. In what ways, do you say? Speaking from personal experience on a ranch livestock operation in northwestern Colorado, I find many instances where the agricultural colleges have not fulfilled their mission. For example, why did they sit by and see us struggle with mowing machines that not only had no ball or roller bearings but actually were so poorly balanced as to eat the necks off most horses. It was only recently that this type of equipment was modernized, fully a quarter of a century after the automotive industry had proven the value of properly balanced, properly equipped machinery. Why didn't agricultural colleges initiate and pioneer the work now being done by the Soil Conservation Service of the Federal Government? On our western ranches there is tremendous waste and inefficiency. A typical example is the poor hay production on our irrigated meadows. Fully half the meadows on ranches with which I am personally acquainted are either too high or too low to irrigate, but I am not aware of any demonstrations of how to rectify this condition and I doubt if any of the agricultural colleges have many men with practical experience along that line; and yet hay is the biggest single, agricultural crop in Colorado today.

The foregoing depicts a challenge to those interested in postwar agriculture. Will someone come forth with the cour-

age and vision to scrap many of our archaic methods and equipment now in vogue in agricultural education and prepare for the inevitable competition by industry for the services of our young men? For too long has farming been the "court of last resort" for those who felt they couldn't meet the competition of other fields of endeavor.

For too long have our agricultural colleges placed too much emphasis on training for governmental service, rather than for the equipping of our young men and women who actually want to till the soil or raise livestock. Agricultural colleges seemingly would rather "point with pride" at the number of their graduates they have placed in some governmental agency than emphasize how much Farmer Jones' son, a recent graduate, has improved his Dad's farm through practical knowledge and improved methods learned while attending school. As a matter of fact, our government servants—product of an agricultural school—would command much more respect and accomplish a great deal more in their chosen fields if they could speak with practical authority gained through actual experience after graduation. Farmers and ranchers are quite properly skeptical regarding the advice of agricultural college graduates who have not yet proved, through practical demonstration, the feasibility of their program. It is my contention that agricultural colleges have never conceived their mission in anywhere near the focus or scope that it deserves. Henceforth successful farming or ranching will truly be a vocation—a science. Surely the production of foodstuffs is worthy of such treatment. Not sufficient training has been given in the "art of living." Even rural life has become so complex that to be a successful farmer one must know the effect of trade treaties on his product, intelligently analyze agricultural statistics, master economics as they pertain to agriculture and a host of other subjects which are the products of modern living. Just a knowledge of fertilizers, the recognized time to plant crops, livestock judging, and kindred subjects won't "cut the mustard," ard."

Educators in general are giving considerable thought to the advent of the returning veteran and the impetus the "G I Bill" will give to education. It appears to be an established fact that returning service men will flock back to colleges by the thousands. They will

be older and more mature than our pre-war students. They won't be contented with antiquated methods and systems. Their capacity for learning will be enhanced by their war experiences. Perhaps they will even harbor radical and dangerous social theories brought about by disillusionment and bitterness over their unpleasant relationships with other human beings. The guiding hand of a new educational system, a thoroughly renovated and revamped system, must steer with diplomacy and tact these minds that have been so rudely jolted by personal contact with war's brutality. They must be helped to rediscover and believe in a set of moral and spiritual standards in spite of a war-developed cynicism. Truly a challenge to our educators.

What are some of the subjects that might well be considered in a new and modern agricultural education? Fundamentally any subjects that will tend to accomplish the results aforementioned. Business Law, General Economics, Sociology, Accounting, Public Speaking, Rural Architecture are among the subjects that would lead to a fuller and more satisfactory rural life. No one person could possibly have the answer but the time is here and now when we must face the issue and bring back to Rural America some of the enjoyment and glories and happiness for which it has been justly proud and famous in the days of our forefathers.

## Wool Fund Contributors

(Continued from page 12)

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
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(Continued on page 36)



# Lamb Chops



The winter ranch of the Boni Sheep Company near Glenn's Ferry, Idaho.

**L**AMB and wool production in the western states is an enterprise of intricate complexities as will be seen by a visit to the winter ranch of the Boni Sheep Company near Glenn's Ferry, Idaho.

In the nation's supreme production effort perhaps no industry has felt more keenly the manpower shortage than has the wool growing industry. Few enterprises require a greater degree of skill, and under present conditions often it is the operator himself—the man who has had a lifetime of experience—who knows and can do all the essential chores around the modern-day sheep ranch. When war plants beckoned and offered high wages many sheepmen were left to carry on with whatever help they could muster. Perhaps more than any other reason given to the downward trend in sheep numbers in the United States today is the labor problem.

Some jobs are highly seasonal; others are more or less routine; but, in the matter of producing a 90-pound lamb for the July market, the "hothouse" producer in Idaho has his full year's work cut out for him.

Let us skip briefly through a few of the steps that mean *plod* and *prod* to the operator of the Boni outfit. We look in on the ranch in December. Stacks of hay, piles of grain, wagons, feed troughs, water, partitioned feed lots, men busily moving about, and ewes all over the place. The ewes have been bred to drop lambs in February and March and they must be given all the feed and care that can be humanly provided. Comes February and the lambs begin to drop in earnest. The place is teeming with activity.

Shelter and expert handling are important. Main maternity wards are subdivided into smaller wards and each is equipped for protection against wind and storm. By late March or early April the lambs are ready to be turned with their mothers to the adjacent range. Cheatgrass has turned the ground to a gentle green and the potential lamb chops are ready to go partly on their own.

With their lambs at side the sheep spend about two months in the outlying Snake River plain and again in the fall (usually the lambs have been sold by this time) another two months on the federal range enroute from summer range to the ranch.

Some outfits trail more than 100 miles between summer range and winter feed lot.

Late lambs and range-born lambs are also important in

Ewes bred to lamb in February and March are given the best of care and feed can be provided.





# b s In July

the Idaho production plant. Many of these finish out on beet tops and aftermath pasture. Thousands of acres of this type of feed is rented annually from farmers in the Snake River Valley.

Well, it's November again and time to get into the feed lot in preparation for another 125 per cent lamb crop.

J. Q. Peterson

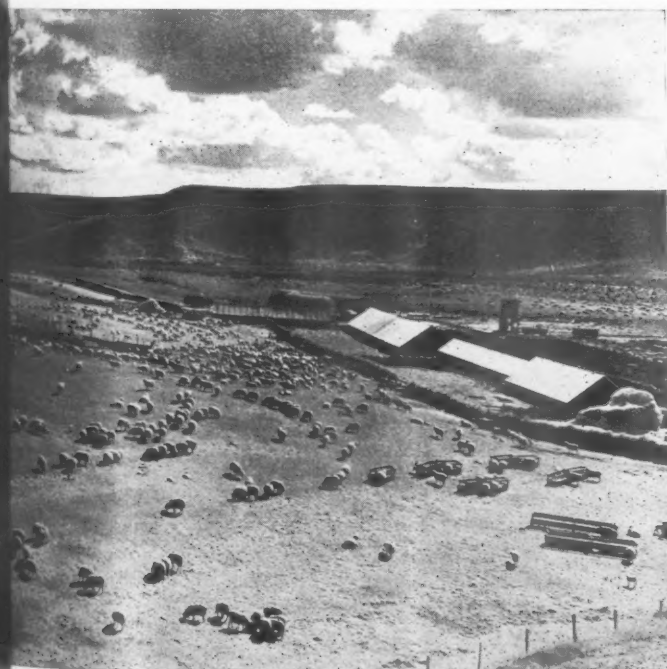
The pictures appearing on these pages were furnished by the Grazing Service, U. S. Department of the Interior. With them we had planned to use a story about early shed lambing in Idaho from the Idaho Wool Growers Association. Heavy business prevented the preparation of that story for the July Wool Grower, but we hope to give it to our readers in a later number.



By late March and April the lambs are ready to be turned with their mothers to adjacent range.



On the trail between summer and winter feedlot. Sometimes the ewes spend a couple of months on federal range (below) enroute from summer range to the ranch.



# Wool in Review

**T**HE wool market was thrown out of gear at the end of June by cancellations of Army orders. On June 27 contracts were terminated by the Philadelphia Quartermaster's Depot on 764,000 overcoats out of an original order of 1,500,000. The cancellation covered over 4,000,000 yards of 32-ounce melton. Manufacturers immediately canceled wool orders. The situation was further affected by reports that the Army blanket requirements were about filled and that delivery date on 1,722,000 wool flannel shirts was changed from the third to the fourth quarter.

Tremendous pressure of civilian agencies for more clothing, particularly overcoats, is given as the cause for these changes in Army schedules. Some authorities express concern over this interference with the war program; others have advanced the theory—which everyone hopes will prove to be correct—that government officials know the war with Japan is more nearly finished than the general public has been led to believe.

At a meeting on June 21 in Boston, an agreement was reached between the various interests and the Quartermaster's Corps, that where these contracts are canceled and the manufacturers have purchased foreign wool to fill them, the government will buy this wool at cost plus a premium of 3 cents per pound, clean basis, if the manufacturer does not wish to retain title to the wool.

Reductions have also been announced by the Navy Department in their requirements for the third quarter as follows: from 1,143,000 to 1,000,000 yards in 11-ounce woolen flannel; from 541,000 to 383,000 yards in 30-ounce kerseys and from 666,000 to 495,000 yards in 16-ounce melton. No contract cancellations are involved in this reduction.

Fine and half blood wools remained in good demand despite the Army cancellations, as there is still a large number of orders for Army serge to be filled. Original bag and graded Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona wools were moving steadily into manufacturers' hands. Medium wool prices, however, on account of the re-

duction in the Army overcoat order were jittery.

On account of the late and very cold spring in the territory wool section, shearing has been greatly delayed. Of the 1945 clip, 92,154,329 pounds had been appraised up to June 16. Growers, in a good many instances, have felt that the appraisals have been lower than they should be. However, reports reaching the office of the Wool Grower indicate that not many re-appraisals are being asked for.

The Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market issued by the Office of Marketing Services, War Food Administration, on June 22 says that handlers were generally agreed that wool arriving from Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, and Colorado were of slightly heavier shrinkage (1 to 2 per cent) compared to last year, but from early indications the Montana clip would be as light as the two previous years' clips. At the end of the month the same agency reports that graded Colorado fine, medium staple wool shrinking 60 per cent was selling at a greasy price of 47.20 cents. Graded Wyoming of the same description shrinking 62 per cent was selling at 44.84 cents, while greasy Wyoming staple wools were bringing the following prices, shrinkages in parentheses: Fine (62 per cent) 45.22 cents; one-half blood (58 per cent) 49.56 cents; three-eighths (56 per cent) 47.52 cents, and quarter blood (53 per cent) 46.06 cents.

## Freeze Orders

The "freeze" order on wool top and worsted yarn is expected to be eased by August 19, 1945, which is the termination date of the present order (Direction 3 to M-73).<sup>\*</sup> The proposal now under consideration is that the order be amended to require that only 65 per cent of the wool top go into rated orders, which would allow 35 per cent for civilian manufacture. The Office of Civilian Requirements of the War Production Board is reported as asking that the entire freeze be eliminated. The blanket freeze may also be lifted on July 15.

<sup>\*</sup>On July 4, an amendment to Direction 3-M-73 which puts this proposal into effect from July 5 to August 18, was issued.

## M-388 and M.A.P.

Hearings by the House subcommittee chairmaned by Representative Smith of Virginia on M-388 and M.A.P., the companion orders which make it compulsory that manufacturers put out low-priced goods, were continuing at the close of June. Some changes in these hard-to-take orders have already resulted, and more are expected. Some progress is also being made by manufacturers' committees in conference with the O. P. A. on making M.A.P. more workable. This regulation which sets up the maximum average price at which fabrics can be produced, is based on 1943 prices, which, as wool growers well remember, was the period in which the use of wool was restricted and a premium given for the employment of substitutes in the manufacture of civilian goods.

## Foreign Wools

A substantial drop in offerings is reported in all foreign markets except Argentina, and importations from that country are still restricted by our government. The effect of the severe Australian drought, now reported as being relieved partially in some sheep areas by heavy rainfall, is showing up in smaller quantities of wool, particularly the types needed in this country, that are available for exportation. The Australian clip for 1944-45, is estimated to be 15 per cent below that of previous years. While total figures vary from 930,000,000 pounds to 972,400,000 pounds, the clip, even at the highest estimate, is below the average for over ten years, and the next clip will be much smaller in the opinion of some observers.

Although no definite figures are available, it is estimated that of the six billion pounds of wool produced during the six-year war period in which all the Commonwealth wools have been under the control of the British Government, only 1,500,000,000 pounds remain unsold, according to some trade papers.

On June 14, it was reported out of Bradford, England, that there was to be some relaxation in the regulations governing wool trading. It is under-

(Continued on page 36)

# USE SUFFOLK RAMS FOR PROFIT

**SUFFOLK** rams are excellent for crossbreeding

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C. W. HICKMAN, Secretary, Moscow, Idaho

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**G**REATER weight for age

**M**ORE pounds market toppers

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**S**MALL heads—less trouble at lambing

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**F**EEDERS and packers like Suffolk lambs

## Hampshires AND Suffolks

AT FILER, IDAHO SALE, WE WILL SELL

Two Suffolk Yearling Rams

W.P.H. 3684—16543, sired by Yeldham Templar. Imp.

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Paul's A1295R is the Suffolk ram for which we paid Mr. Finch \$1175.00 two years ago at the National.

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These rams are all out of ewes bred by us for several generations

**HAMPSHIRE**

We will offer three Hampshire yearling rams of our own breeding. Pedigrees of two follow:

|                    |   |                    |   |                        |
|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|------------------------|
| W.P.H. 3321-201748 | { | W.P.H. 679-178331  | { | Mt. Haggin 876C-126138 |
|                    |   | W.P.H. 692-361013  |   | W.P.H. 1202-285751     |
| W.P.H. 3284-201741 | { | W.P.H. 679-178331  | { | Buck & Doe 154044      |
|                    |   |                    |   | D236 Mt. Haggin 292516 |
|                    |   |                    |   | Mt. Haggin 876C-126138 |
|                    |   |                    |   | W.P.H. 1202-285751     |
|                    | { | W.P.H. 1025-361000 | { | Buck & Doe 154044      |
|                    |   |                    |   | W.P.H. 2771-306887     |

## WALTER P. HUBBARD

CHAS. R. BUFFUM, Shepherd

JUNCTION CITY, OREGON



# Lamb Market Reviews and Trading Activities

## Set-Asides and Quotas

ON June 30 the Office of Price Administration announced an increase of 25 cents per hundred pounds in the maximum prices for all grades of lamb and mutton carcasses sold to war procurement agencies or authorized buyers of set-aside lamb or mutton. This increase does not apply to present ceiling prices for lamb and mutton sold through civilian channels, and will affect only 15 per cent of the federally inspected sheep and lamb slaughter, as the set-aside percentage for lamb was reduced on July 1 from 20 to 15 per cent.

Reductions made in the set-aside percentages of other types of meat for government use as of July 1 are: Army-style beef by Kosher killers in Northeast area, from 45 to 25 per cent; Army-style beef in all other areas from 50 to 30 per cent; utility and cutter and canner grades from 75 to 65 per cent.

As we understand present controls, these "set-asides" are the only limitations placed on the slaughter of federally inspected plants (Class I slaughterers). For Class II slaughterers—non-federally inspected commercial and

retail slaughterers—and Class III slaughterers (farm slaughterers) quotas are set up on the basis of the live weight of the individual slaughterer's kill during the comparative period in 1944.\* For July the quotas for Class II slaughterers are as follows: Cattle, 85 per cent of the slaughterer's July, 1944, slaughter; sheep and lambs, 110 per cent; calves, 75 per cent; hogs, 50 per cent. The quotas for cattle and sheep and lambs are 10 per cent above those for the May-June period this year; other quotas are the same.

## "Deficiency" Areas

THE Office of Price Administration is experimenting with the establishment of "deficiency" areas in sparsely populated areas in California, Washington, Oregon and Nevada as a means of

\*The Patman amendment to the act extending the O.P.A. provides for unlimited slaughter by non-federally inspected plants, if they are certified by the Department of Agriculture as being operated in a sanitary manner. This will make it possible for their meat to move in interstate commerce and thereby improve meat distribution. The certification of these plants is now underway.

correcting some of the evils of improper distribution of meat supplies.

The order, effective June 11 through October 15, 1945, gives the O.P.A. Administrator power to designate areas of acute meat shortages that have a total population of not more than 25,000 in the four named states, which make up Zone 1, as "deficiency" areas. In such an area the O.P.A. district director can authorize retailers to increase their sales of meat cuts to qualified retailers for resale, and to restaurants, up to 70 per cent of the current total monthly dollar volume of meat sales made by the selling establishment. Heretofore the selling quota was limited to 20 per cent of the total dollar volume.

(Amendment 24 to MPR 336; Amendment 27 to MPR 355; and Amendment 15 to MPR, all effective June 11, 1945.)

## Lamb Contracts

THE western sheep and lamb contract report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture for the week ending Saturday, June 30, says that contracting of lambs in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Oregon, continues on a limited basis, with reports indicating that the bulk of the lambs in Montana, Wyoming, and Oregon are now held under contract for future delivery. Contracting in Idaho has been slow and at present no contracting is being done in Utah.

In Montana several lots of good black-faced ewe lambs went at \$13.50 per hundredweight the latter part of June. In northern and central parts several contracts the last two weeks of the month were on a \$12 to \$12.50 basis on mixed white-faced and black-faced lambs. A few white-faced lambs were contracted at \$12.75 per hundredweight, with a 50-pound minimum weight and guaranteed to average 70 pounds on delivery date. White-faced wether lambs with a 50-pound stipulation made \$11.50 per hundredweight. Black-faced yearling wethers were contracted at \$11 per hundredweight for October delivery.

In Wyoming contracts of lambs for fall delivery were on a \$12 to \$12.50 basis, although a few reached \$13.

A few lambs in eastern Idaho were contracted at \$12 to \$12.50 per hundred-

| Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last               |           |               |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| Total U. S. Inspected                                 | 1945      | 1944          |
| Slaughter, First Five Months .....                    | 8,749,629 | 8,043,824     |
| Week Ended: June 23, 1945                             |           | June 24, 1944 |
| Slaughter at 32 centers .....                         | 366,782   | 385,299       |
| Chicago Average Lamb Prices:                          |           |               |
| Spring  |           |               |
| Good and Choice .....                                 | \$16.00   | \$15.51       |
| Medium and Good .....                                 | \$15.00   | 14.38         |
| New York Avg. Western Dressed Lamb Prices*            |           |               |
| Choice, 30-40 pounds .....                            | 26.50     | 26.38         |
| Good, 30-40 pounds .....                              | 25.00     | 24.88         |
| Commercial, all weights .....                         | 23.00     | 22.88         |
| Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered |           |               |
|   | May, 1945 | May, 1944     |
| Average live weight (Pounds) .....                    | 91.5      | 87.6          |
| Average yield (per cent) .....                        | 46.4      | 46.2          |
| Average cost per 100 lbs. (\$) .....                  | 13.00     | 12.57         |
| Federally Inspected Slaughter—May                     |           |               |
|   | 1945      | 1944          |
| Cattle .....  | 1,045,000 | 989,000       |
| Calves .....  | 522,000   | 541,000       |
| Hogs .....  | 3,375,000 | 6,643,000     |
| Sheep and Lambs .....                                 | 1,824,000 | 1,694,000     |

\*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W.F.A., are ceiling prices.

weight and some yearling ewes in the eastern and central part of that state were contracted for fall delivery at \$14 to \$15 per head.

Slaughter lambs in Oregon were being contracted for immediate delivery at \$14 to \$14.25 per hundredweight, a few reaching \$14.50. The bulk of the mixed fat and feeder range lambs were contracted at \$12.50 to \$13, with a few at \$13.10 to \$13.25 per hundredweight. Several lots of yearling wethers secured \$11 per hundredweight. Slaughter ewes for local slaughter made \$6 per hundredweight.

## Chicago

THE changeover from the old-crop to new-crop lambs is an annual feature of the June movement of ovine stock to market and usually results in considerable variation in market quotations. This year the pattern was about the same as usual with receipts made up mainly of the residue of the old lambs and a sprinkling of the 1945 vintage, making a broad range in prices because of extremes in quality.

Receipts during the month approximated 135,000, the largest for June since 1938, excepting last year when 138,562 arrived. The salable supply was exceptionally small, as over 100,000 came direct to packers, largely from the Southwest where the crop of spring lambs matured early and was available for slaughter. Aside from the shipments to Chicago large numbers of Texas lambs were marketed at Kansas City and St. Louis. The general movement from all points was well up to the June average, twenty markets showing a gain of 200,000 over last year. For the first six months of this year the supply at Chicago shows a gain of more than 80,000 over the same period of last year.

The slaughter of ovine stock of all kinds continues comparatively large, showing a substantial increase over last year, in May and June, and for eleven months, from July 1 last year, it is over a million head larger. Included in this slaughter was an unusual number of ewes, according to reports from the Department of Agriculture, suggesting a small lamb supply for the coming season.

The available supply of spring lambs was small during the month. At the peak the best brought \$16.50, with a large percentage going at \$16 to \$16.35; culls to medium, \$13 to \$15.50. There was very little change in the market during the month, so far as prices were

concerned, for receipts most of the time were too small to permit pressure from the big packers, who generally were filled up with importations from the Southwest. There was enough demand from the small buyers to hold the market steady.

Shorn lambs of various degrees of finish contributed largely to the salable supply and held steady with demand predicated largely on the condition of the pelt. Number 1 pelts sold largely at \$15 to \$15.25 with the best at \$15.35. The bulk of the medium to good cleared at \$14 to \$15; a good many short-feds with dirty pelts sold at \$13 to \$14, and culls sorted out down to \$11.

In the class of aged sheep there was a fairly good contribution of ewes that sold from \$6 to \$8.25, according to age and quality. The bulk of the ewe supply sold at \$7 to \$8. Two-year-old wethers were quoted at \$10.50 to \$13.50 but very few arrived.

The limited number of yearlings received were sold along with old-crop lambs and very few were sorted out. Yearlings were quoted at \$14 to \$15.35 for a medium to good class of wethers. On July 1 all the old-crop lambs are officially quoted as yearlings.

A feature of the lamb market, which is a usual condition in June, is that buck lambs are sold at a discount of \$1 per hundred compared with ewe lambs of the same quality. During the past month it is estimated that 40 per cent of the spring lambs received were bucks, which made the average cost to the buyer very favorable, as it all sells

for the same price over the counter.

During the month a sale of 4H lambs attracted much attention. There were 362 contributed, all of exceptionally good quality and finish. The first prize

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are the mutton breed supreme when car lots of range raised, Hampshire - sired lambs go to market at four and one-half months of age, averaging 95 pounds.

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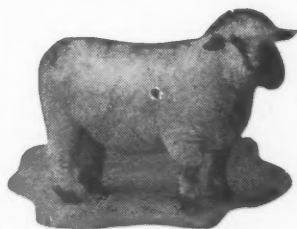
Write

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Tyler, R 6, Texas

Helen Tyler Belote, Secretary  
Detroit, Michigan



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I have been raising registered Hampshire sheep for the last 25 years, using the best blood obtainable in sires, including

Imported Ram, Chilmark Valiant N.738. This ram was bred by W. Maurice Flower, Salisbury, England. Sire N.319 Chilmark Fresh Hope. Grandsire N.72 Basilidon Patrician. N.72 took 2nd prize for single ram lamb at Oxfordshire Show in 1937.

Studs and Registered Rams, also Ewes and Range Rams For Sale after August 1.

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During  
Breeding Season**

Automatically marks ewes  
when served. Eliminates hand  
painting. Marks in hot or cold  
weather. Has interchange-  
able paint pad. One filling

paint marks many ewes.  
Paint colors: Black, Red, Green. State color  
wanted. Patent Applied For.  
1 Marker and Pad and 1 Pint Paint \$3.00—12 or  
more sets, \$2.75 per set. Extra Pads 50c each.  
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# HAMPSHIRE

We will consign to the National Ram Sale at  
Salt Lake on August 21 and 22, 1945

## 25 Choice Hampshire Ram Lambs

These lambs were dropped in January and  
February, are well grown out and are sired  
by four top studs including one Imported  
Ram.

**BROADMEAD FARMS**

AMITY, OREGON

# HAMPSHIRE...

I Invite You to See My Consignment at The  
National Ram Sale—August 21 and 22, 1945.

## 2 YEARLING STUD RAMS

## 1 PEN OF 5 YEARLING REGISTERED RAMS

Sired by a Ronald Hogg ram with dam of founda-  
tion stock of Matthews Brothers, these are good,  
thrifty rams.

**C. N. CARLSEN**

OVID, IDAHO

lamb was a crossbred and sold at \$1.20  
per pound, highest on record. Later it  
was used to promote sales of defense  
bonds. A pen of three sold at 25 1/2  
cents, a pen of five at 20 cents and a pen  
of 10 at 17 cents, all to local packers.  
The average price of all the lambs was  
\$20.56 and the average weight 80  
pounds.

The movement of lambs from Ken-  
tucky and Tennessee to eastern points  
practically eliminated shipments from  
here during the month. A few feeder  
lambs went out at \$13. Demand is  
strong for feeders but very few arrived.  
Letters received here by commission  
men indicate that the demand for feed-  
er lambs will be fully as broad as a year  
ago.

Frank E. Moore.

## Kansas City

RECEIPTS of salable sheep at the  
Kansas City terminal for the first  
half of 1945, totaling approximately  
958,000 head, are approximately 40 per  
cent greater than for the first half of  
1944. As compared with the first half  
of 1943 the increase amounts to about  
8 per cent. For the month of June with  
approximately 125,000 offered at this  
market, numbers are about 19 per cent  
below the previous month, and about  
30 per cent above those of June, 1944.

Both packers and order buyers have  
been active in the market throughout  
the month until the last week when few  
shipping orders were received and  
prices eased off as the result.

The bulk of the supply during the  
month was made up of spring lambs  
with shorn lambs and slaughter ewes  
following in that order, and the bulk of  
the spring lambs were natives from  
adjacent territory with goodly numbers  
from both Texas and Arizona. Most of  
the arrivals from Texas and Arizona,  
however, were not of top grade and  
many of them were common. Prices  
were discounted accordingly.

For the month spring lambs of all  
grades were a flat 50 cents higher.  
Shorn lambs were 25 cents higher ex-  
cept for a 50 cent increase on low com-  
mon. Slaughter ewe prices were un-  
changed. Good and choice spring  
lambs sold at the end of the month from  
\$15.50 to \$16, medium and good at  
\$14.25 to \$15.25, and common, \$11.50 to  
\$14. Shorn lambs of good and choice  
grade were bringing \$14.25 to \$14.75;  
medium and good \$13 to \$14, and com-  
mon, \$10.50 to \$12.75. Good and choice  
shorn ewes were selling at \$7.25 to  
\$7.75, and common and medium lots at  
\$6 to \$7.

Bob Riley



## Denver

RECEIPTS of sheep at Denver for June, 1945, will total approximately 66,000 head compared to 61,000 for the same period of 1944, an increase of about 5,000 head. For the first six months of the year receipts will total approximately 695,000 head compared to 685,000 head for the same period of 1944, or an increase of about 10,000 head.

For the first week of the month, old-crop shorn lambs held their recent advance. A strong undertone featured the trade. Other slaughter classes advanced 25 cents, and spring lambs touched \$16. The top on old-crop shorn lambs with mostly No. 1 pelts was \$15.50, flat. Lambs at this price graded good and choice. Truck-ins also sold up to \$15.50. Medium to good woolled lambs made \$14.50 to \$15.25 in load lots, a few, grading good and choice, \$15.75. A few yearlings were sorted off lamb shipments at \$1 to \$1.50 discount. Shorn kinds bulked at \$13 to \$14. The crop of spring lambs offered was confined entirely to trucked-in lots. Good and choice natives sold largely at \$15.75 to \$16. Trucked-in shorn ewes averaging 141 pounds, with mostly No. 1 pelts,

touched \$7.75 and a few head with less weight, \$8. A load at \$6 carried No. 3 pelts. Odd lots of woolled ewes sold for slaughter at \$7 to \$9.

Small daily runs cleared quickly during the second week. The local market was relatively high, particularly so on old-crop shorn lambs. The latter predominated in the run, ewes and spring lambs continuing scarce. Shorn lambs scored a little improvement, closing strong to 15 cents higher. Two loads of Nebraskas with No. 1 pelts sold at \$15.65, and set a new high mark for the season. A few loads of medium to good, or mostly good lambs, with No. 2 pelts, went at \$14.50 to \$15. A 470-head string of good and choice trucked-in shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts made \$15.40. Most shorn yearlings sorted off carlot lamb shipments sold at \$14. Good and choice native spring lambs sold in a small way at \$15.50 to \$16, the latter price taking around 85- to 102-pound weights. Shorn ewes with No. 1 pelts sold up to \$8 freely, a variety of weights ranging up to 178 pounds making this price. A spread of \$6 to \$7.25 took the bulk grading common and medium. A shipment of Californias with Nos. 1 and 2 pelts brought \$6.35.

The third week summary shows: Old-

crop, shorn lambs declined about 15 to 25 cents. Spring lambs held steady and small daily runs of ewes were absorbed at strong prices. The few yearlings sorted from lamb shipments, usually at \$1 to \$1.50 discount, were somewhat lower. Good and choice, old-crop, shorn lambs with No. 1 pelts scored \$15.25, the heaviest weighing 102 pounds. Some carried dirty pelts, which tended to enhance paper prices. A few yearlings sorted off most shorn lamb shipments brought \$13 to \$13.75. Woolled lambs were practically absent. The top on good and choice spring lambs remained at \$16 and weights ranged up to 105 pounds. Others went at \$15.75 with a few at \$15.50. Buck lambs were usually discounted \$1. Good and choice woolled slaughter ewes sold to killers at \$9 to \$9.50 and were as high, if not higher, than at any time this season. Common and medium ewes carried a spread of \$6.50 to \$7.25, many carrying only No. 2 or No. 3 pelts.

Slaughter classes were fairly active and steady beginning the fourth week of the month. Good and choice native spring lambs went at \$14.75 to \$16. A sizable lot of clipped lambs weighing 92 pounds brought \$14.85, with shorn yearlings sorting off from \$13 to \$13.50.

Jacqueline O'Keefe

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August 21 and 22



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150 Range Raised Ewe Lambs

370 1, 2, 3, and 4-year-old Range  
Ewes

I have to cut down my flocks until  
my boys get back from the war.

**MICHAEL BARCLAY  
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BLACKFOOT, IDAHO

## Ogden

**S**HEEP receipts at Ogden for June of approximately 50,000 were just half of last year's figures, due mostly to the late season. Total receipts for the first six months stand at 256,477 as compared with 440,963 last year. The biggest decrease was due to the extremely light California movement east.

The first sales at Ogden were Idaho ranchers on June 2, which brought \$15.35. The same week, two doubles weighing 93.9 brought \$15.50, while some pasture lambs brought \$15.75

lightly sorted. On June 8 and 9, Idaho pool ranchers brought \$15.75 straight, while ewes were selling at \$7.50.

On June 12, one double weighing 101.7 shipped in by John Jagels from Buhl, Idaho, brought \$16., the highest price ever recorded at Ogden by the U. S. Market Service, established in 1923. On June 15, the first load of Idaho range lambs (weight 98 pounds) brought \$16., while some pool lambs weighing 92 pounds brought \$15.80. For the next few days, range lambs continued at \$16., with ranchers selling at \$15.80. Good and choice shorn ewes sold at \$7.25 to \$7.50.

On June 21, the price broke back to \$15.65 for good and choice range lambs, but came back to \$15.75 the following day. On June 27 the lambs again brought \$15.90 for two loads good and choice 89-pound Idahos and the following day went to \$16. for range lambs, while ranchers brought \$15.50. Good ewes were selling at \$7.25. On Sunday July 1, the price again went down, this time to \$15.85 for four loads of good and choice 97 to 104-pound Idaho range lambs.

The demand so far this season has greatly exceeded the supply and the prices generally were very steady. The short break on July 1 was due mostly to the 4th of July holiday, which usually brings a short lull to the market.

C. R. Knowles

## Omaha Market Review

**M**ODERATE receipts, narrow fluctuations, and a net decline of about 25 cents per hundred were the outstanding features of the June fat lamb market. Quality throughout the month was rather mediocre and a seasonal scarcity hit the trade.

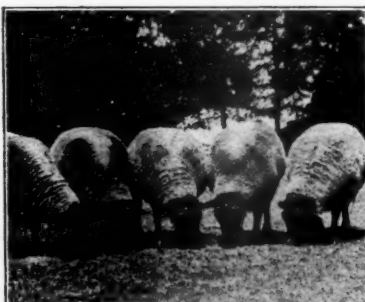
Receipts were about 15,000 smaller than for June, 1944, but averaged up well compared with most other recent years.

The month closed with spring lambs, which made up a gradually increasing share of the supply, selling from \$15.50 down. Sorting was severe at times and light at others, depending on how badly slaughterers needed the offerings. Old-crop fed shorn lambs continued to come in moderate numbers all month, and closed largely at \$14.00 to \$14.75, also about 25 cents under the closing levels for May.

New-crop early lambs from the range areas were unusually scarce, particularly in the salable supplies, though local packers received fair numbers of them direct. Some of the best offer-

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**NEPHL  
UTAH**

ings were from Kansas, and they were not numerous. Most market men expect limited numbers of fat western lambs to reach this market in the next thirty days.

Old-crop woolled lambs had about passed out of the picture by the time the month opened, and never were a real factor in the trade, though a few of the better lots sold on a par with new-crop offerings.

Scarcity of feeder lambs also was an every-day feature of the trade. The few that were offered were sorts out of native and Kansas offerings and they sold mainly between \$13 and \$14. In relation to the slim supply, demand was broad and considerably larger offerings could have been absorbed.

The ewe trade shifted completely to a shorn basis, with offerings light for the most part. Touches of weakness and strength developed at times but, in the main, the market was without much quotable change and closed right where it opened, with good ewes at \$7.75 to \$8, medium grades down to \$7 and less, and culls and canners below that. Fat ewe values during May and June held up unusually well.

Yearlings were another scarce commodity. The few offered were mainly sorts off the shipments of old-crop lambs, from which they were discounted about \$1 per hundred as a general thing. Most sales were between \$13 and \$14. A limited number of orders for bred ewes were filled, mainly from \$8.50 down. Dave Lorenson.

## St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for the month of June up to and including the 27th were were 74,351 compared with 93,164 for the month of May and 83,482 for June a year ago.

Fed woolled lambs continued to arrive up to the 18th of the month, the last selling at \$15.50. Earlier in the month sales ranged \$15.75 to \$16, with most loads at \$15.75.

Spring lambs became more numerous later in the month and values were around 25 cents higher than the end of May.

On the close, best rail shipped lambs sold at \$15.85, with most good to choice kinds \$15 to \$15.75, and others down to \$14.

The market for aged sheep held to a mostly steady level throughout the month, with good to choice shorn ewes largely \$7.50 to \$8, and common kinds down to \$5.

H. H. Madden

July, 1945

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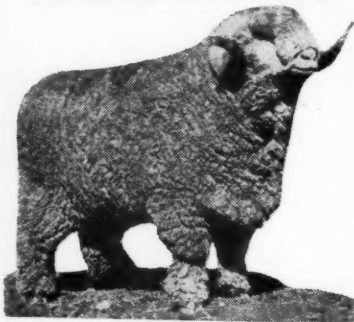
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See Our Offering At The  
NATIONAL RAM SALE

VOYLE BAGLEY

GREENWICH, UTAH

## Meat Board Reports

(Continued from page 8)

tion, Mr. Farr stated that the average yield of corn per acre in the past four years was 34 per cent greater than the acre yield of 50 years ago.

"In spite of the dire prophecies of those who would substitute other foods for a diet built around beef, pork, veal and lambs," Mr. Farr asserted, "we feel that, if given the proper incentive, this industry will provide ample supplies of meat to fill the postwar demand."

The Honorable Clinton P. Anderson said that in assuming his new position as Secretary of Agriculture, it would be his endeavor to see that the American farmer, who has contributed so much to the winning of this war, shall not be penalized when the war is won.

## The Year's Activities

Field work on meat and nutrition was conducted during the past year by the Meat Board in 302 cities in every section of the country, reaching homemakers, nutrition workers, educators, and many other groups. It emphasized the selection, conservation, utilization and preparation of meat as well as its food value. Also more than 3,800 key personnel in restaurants and hotels in ten cities were given special meat work by Meat Board representatives.

The Board also continues its meat demonstration work with the Army and Navy and the special training of meat specialists for the armed services. Of this work, Rear Admiral E. J. Morsell of the Ninth Naval District, U. S. Navy, said, "I have been impressed with the seriousness of purpose and the high ability shown in the help given the Navy by the staff specialists of the National Livestock and Meat Board. I have seen two meat specialist schools which they conducted at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center and I have seen the work of the graduates of these schools as it affects the preparation, cooking, and serving of meats in our Navy general messes. Enormous savings in both meat supplies and costs have been and are still being effected by the improved practices now in force at the result of the meat lecture demonstrations given by these graduates. When you think in terms of hundreds of millions of pounds of meat used by the Navy yearly you recognize that even the smallest saving by individual cooks and butchers adds up to large totals."

# Grazing District Notes

The following information is furnished by the Grazing Service, Salt Lake City, based on the quarterly reports of the regional graziers for the period April 1 to June 30, 1945:

## ARIZONA

(C. F. Dierking, Regional Grazier)

Range feed conditions were generally favorable in Arizona's four grazing districts during March and April, since average precipitation provided ample ground moisture during the late winter and early spring. Forage growth was retarded by unseasonably cool weather and high winds during May and critical dry weather in June. Feed in the desert areas has dried and a serious fire hazard exists in some areas. Most of the livestock have been moved to higher elevations or to valley pastures. The Arizona Strip District reports that, unless the district receives out-of-season moisture, the feed situation will be acute until the usual summer rains occur.

Livestock throughout the region are reported in good condition. Approximately 22,500 steers grazed on early spring growth under special license in the Maricopa District for a period of 60 to 90 days, gaining approximately 1 pound per day. A large percentage of this stock went directly to the packers. A strong buyer demand for cattle is reported from all districts, with prices on steers ranging up to 13¾ cents.

Several bands of sheep on the Arizona Strip District sheared an average of 10 pounds per fleece, the general average clip was about 9 pounds, this being 1 pound heavier than fleece weights reported last year.

The region, in cooperation with the Indian Service and local ranchers, sponsored a project for the removal of surplus horses in the Gila Bend area. Ordinary horse trap corrals are used and since most of the horses running at large in this area belong to Indians, the interested parties are taking part in the program.

## COLORADO

(Russell B. Rose, Regional Grazier)

Movement of both sheep and cattle from winter to spring ranges was completed during June. All classes of livestock wintered well, arriving on spring ranges in good to excellent condition. Forage on the spring ranges is reported fair to very good after a late start due to unseasonably cold weather during late May.

Sheepmen report an average lamb crop percentage but a 6 to 8 per cent decrease in numbers of breeding ewes from a year ago. Cattlemen report a slight increase in calf crop from approximately the same number of breeding cows used one year ago.

Losses from coyote predation on lambing grounds are excessive. Sheepmen report coyotes on the increase and very few experienced trappers available.

Rain during the latter part of the spring period has been of material benefit to range reseeding projects. Range improvement programs in the region are being confined largely to maintenance work primarily on water facilities previously installed. Postponement of construction work on new projects until more manpower and materials are available is in conformance with a general policy recommended by the district advisory boards.

There has been very little demand for yearling replacements on sheep ranges or breeding ewes although evidence of considerable activity and replacement of old cattle with yearling steers indicates a fairly constant grazing load on the range as a whole.

## IDAHO

(K. P. Newman, Regional Grazier)

Dry, cold weather during the first half of April retarded early growth on most southern Idaho ranges, resulting in short feed conditions for early turnout from feed lots. However, abundant rainfall in late April and through May changed the situation to one of the best spring range periods of recent years. Stunted cheatgrass revived

growth in May and put out good volume. Ample hay in feed lots enabled livestock to enter spring ranges in good condition and those held back until May maintained good average weights.

Stock ponds, filled to capacity from May runoff, furnished an ample water supply on the Snake River plain for spring season operations. Ordinarily water hauling is necessary in order to make full utilization of certain spring sheep ranges in this area, an expense which was eliminated in part this year by the favorable spring moisture conditions.

## MONTANA

(R. E. Morgan, Regional Grazier)

Cold weather following an open winter has retarded the usual spring flourish in the Montana sheep industry. Adverse weather affected both range lambing and shed lambing operations. The usual green feed was practically absent on early ranges. This condition, coupled with shortage of stock water in small reservoirs, made spring operating conditions bad although the lamb crop is better than earlier expected. The deficiency of usual early spring forage is reflected in the poorer flesh and vigor of the breeding herds.

Rainfall was spotty in most of the grazing districts and storms were localized but widely scattered over the region. For example, while one part of a county is in good shape from a moisture standpoint, another portion of the same county has an extreme drought condition.

Considerable of the lamb crop in the eastern districts has been contracted at 10½ cents to 12 cents for mixed white faces. Black-faced lambs are a little higher, ranging up to 12¾ cents. A few sales of ewes in the wool with lamb at side were reported at \$12.50.

## NEVADA-CALIFORNIA

(Nic W. Monte, Regional Grazier)

Dry, cold, windy weather prevailed over most of the region during April and part of May. Good rains were re-



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Nephi, Utah



ceived in the northern districts in May and June with resultant improvement in vegetation. However, the late spring retarded growth of grass and on areas where browse feed is absent the cattle are in poor condition. In the southern part, particularly the Mojave and Searchlight districts, many cattle are unusually poor. Weights in those areas are below average. Generally speaking, livestock will go into summer ranges in poorer flesh than usual, but the prospects of good summer feed should offset this condition somewhat.

Coyote losses were reported heavy in most sheep areas. Efforts of control by use of airplanes proved successful in the sections covered. This was especially true in the distribution of poison bait over areas difficult of access by ordinary means.

### NEW MEXICO

(E. R. Greenslet, Regional Grazier)

Within grazing districts in New Mexico range conditions are good, considering the low rainfall. The entire state, except in the northeast corner, is suffering from a rather severe drought, which is developing a serious situation in many allotments.

Most of the livestock in grazing districts are in fairly good condition, as favorable moisture conditions during the fall and winter resulted in an extra growth of annuals, which has served to

bring the livestock along in very good shape. The drought situation in the southeast part of the state is such that some livestock have been shipped to summer pastures in the Dakotas and other sections. Livestock remaining in the district generally should not suffer too much, provided the expected summer rains occur in time to fill the stock tanks and start growth of grasses which now appear to be dormant.

The calf crop has been good and death losses normal with a few deaths from poisonous weeds.

Condition of sheep is good to date and the lamb crop has been about normal.

There have been very few livestock sales except in the Magdalena District where 500 steer yearlings were sold recently at \$67.50 a head and 1,050 heifer yearlings brought \$55 a head. About 2,800 head of cattle were shipped into this district during recent weeks to fill allotments where numbers were temporarily reduced owing to seasonal drought.

Most of the sheep have been shorn and are either moved to summer pastures or are being moved now. Lambing season has been good and a normal crop reported.

There has been little change in class of livestock operations except in the San Isidro District where a number of former sheep ranches are now running cattle.

The ranch labor situation continues unsatisfactory.

## SUFFOLKS

My flock was established  
from English Importations

My consignment to the NATIONAL RAM SALE  
Salt Lake City, Utah—August 21-22, 1945

One Pen of Five Registered Rams  
One Pen of Ten Range Rams

DAVE WADDELL  
Amity, Oregon



## CHACO DISTRICT, New Mexico

(Harry W. Naylor, Regional Grazier)

Despite a backward spring accompanied by cool, windy weather, District 7 had a favorable season especially in the northern part. Early feed got off to a good start and in general it held up through the lambing period.

Lambing and shearing were practically completed by June 1. The reported lamb crop was slightly above average for the area. Breeding herds are in good condition. Ranges are drying out fast. Light snowfall during the past winter and drying spring winds have left many stock watering tanks dry which will result in some hardships to the Indian families who remain with their small flocks in the area the year round.

The early spurt in demand for yearling steers eased considerably during April and May. No contracts have been reported for the usual fall delivery of weaner calves and feeder lambs.

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DOES NOT MAT FIBRES  
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for 48 years "The Standard Brand of the West"

## OREGON

(K. C. Ikeler, Regional Grazier)

Abnormally high rainfall during May and June resulted in a marked improvement of the generally poor range conditions which had persisted in Oregon grazing districts until the latter part of April. Stock ponds, many of which had gone dry in recent months, were filled to capacity, and this will afford wide distribution of range use during the summer season. Prospects are bright for a good hay crop. Meadow pastures are better than normal. Cattle are improving in flesh as the season advances. Lambs are making good gains.

Examination of burned areas in Baker and Echo districts reseeded last fall by airplane indicates fair to good results.

Due to the dearth of experienced trappers, coyotes are causing unusual losses on eastern Oregon ranges. To aid the stockmen's battle against the coyote menace, the district advisory boards and officials of Harney and Lake counties sponsored a campaign of coyote extermination by use of a small airplane. Swooping low at slow speed, the pilot maneuvers the plane so that the gunner can snipe at good shooting range. A large gauge shotgun has proved successful, especially where the character of the terrain will permit low flying with reasonable safety.

## UTAH

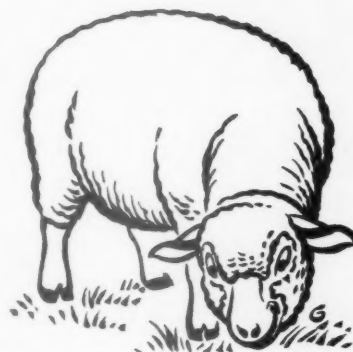
(Chas. F. Moore, Regional Grazier)

Cool, spring weather prevailed throughout the state with the exception of the extreme southwestern portion. April was exceptionally cold, and while the moisture conditions were not unfavorable, yet the cool weather extending into May greatly retarded range forage growth. Wet weather continued during the first part of June with cool temperature prevailing over most of the range. The lateness of the season and slow growth of vegetation mark this 3-month period as one of the most backward experienced in several years. However, summer range prospects are bright, and stockmen, in moving their herds to the higher lands, look forward to rapid gains in flesh and weights of animals. Prevailing dry spring weather threaten earlier prospects of good water and range conditions in the southern districts.

Livestock are in reasonably good flesh, but lambing conditions have been

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**Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc.**



ASHLAND, OHIO

unfavorable in many areas due to the shortage of succulent feed. No heavy lamb losses have been reported. Shearing operations were greatly hampered

### **SUFFOLK EWES HAMPSHIRE**

On account of other business I will offer all my Registered Suffolk Ewes FOR SALE. Also about 40 Registered Hampshire Ewes will be available for delivery in June and 1 Imported Stewart Paul Suffolk Ram.

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**DIAMOND BAR RANCH**  
ROCKSPRINGS, TEXAS

by cold and wet storms, but no excessive losses were reported. Good to above average calf crops are expected in most districts.

The trend of reduction in sheep population continues. Many of the operators attribute the liquidation trend largely to unfavorable labor conditions. Predatory animal losses are reported as excessive in some areas.

### **WYOMING**

(Milton W. Reid, Regional Grazier)

After a cold and stormy April, range feed began to grow in mid-May and to develop rapidly since June 1. Frequent rains over the entire region have added a good supply of soil moisture, and prospects for ample summer forage are excellent.

Supplemental feeding on the open range was the lightest it has been for several years over the region as a whole. Light to average livestock losses were reported. The most severe winter conditions were in the eastern portion of the Divide and Windriver districts where feed costs ran high, and livestock wintered in only fair condition. The heaviest April snowfall in 20 years in Fremont County caused

some loss and considerable shrinkage in sheep and cattle.

With the lambing season about completed by the first week in June, sheepmen report a normal lamb crop with lambs making excellent growth. The calf crop is reported about normal with all classes of cattle gaining rapidly at this time.

Many of the higher lambing ranges are still covered with snow. Where this condition exists and operators cannot obtain other lambing grounds, special licenses are issued to permit lambing on the winter ranges. Weather and food conditions on the winter ranges were better than normal over most of the federal range area.

Because of weather conditions many sheep were shorn this year after lambs were dropped. Several sheepmen have reported heavy clips of well-grown wool, many fleeces weighing over 11 pounds.

Spring labor supply has been about equal to the demand, but generally of inferior quality.

Hay carryover is about normal. Prospects are good for abundant water for irrigation during the forthcoming season.

Twenty-Fourth Annual

# **IDAHO STATE RAM SALE**

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IDAHO

# Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending June 26, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

## ARIZONA

Drought becoming more serious, necessitating hauling water in some northern areas and abandonment of pastures. Cool weather in higher elevations retarded growth of range feed.

### Eager, Apache County

It is drier than it has been at this time (June 24) for the past two or three years, and consequently the spring feed was a little below normal in the mountains. There was no spring feed below the mountains.

During lambing we had cold nights, but generally speaking we had fair lambing weather and were able to save about the same number of lambs this year as last. So far as I know no contracts have been made in this section for lambs for fall delivery.

We were able to obtain sufficient help during lambing and have all the herders we need; however, have had no help from state or government agencies in obtaining labor.

Because of the shortage of trappers in this section we have more coyotes this year than in previous years and are also having some trouble with bears.

We cannot obtain bacon and lard for our help, but are using mutton in the place of these for seasoning.

Milford A. Hall

## CALIFORNIA

High temperatures continuing into first part of week stimulated crop growth. Summer ranges in good condition. Livestock thriving.

### Stockton, San Joaquin County

The range in this district has been dry since May 10. This, however, is about the same as other years, and our ewes have done well to date (June 23). We saved about the average number of lambs this year. For the most part our lambing is done between November and February and at that time the weather was dry and mild. We had sufficient help during that season. All lambs in this section have now been shipped.

We have sufficient herders at the present time. In some areas the coyotes are more numerous than in others.

We have had some trouble in securing cooking utensils but that is about all.

S. P. Arbios

## COLORADO

Grain heading and filling. Moisture still adequate in most areas. Ranges and livestock good to excellent.

## IDAHO

Scattered maximum temperatures above 100 degrees in southwest on 21st; scattered, mostly light thundershowers. Marked acceleration of all crops. Harvesting first crop of alfalfa continues. Higher ranges noticeably improved.

### Lemhi, Lemhi County

During the first part of May the range was very poor but has improved with the spring rains. We had fewer twins this season but I find that we saved just as large a percentage as last year, as the weather was good and we had sufficient

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help. No contracts have been made as yet on lambs (June 1).

The coyotes are on the increase probably because there are not enough trappers. Rubber gloves and shearing gloves are hard to get. We are in desperate need of a truck but have been turned down.

E. E. Cope

#### Montour, Gem County

Feed in this country has never been as good as it is this year. We are just going into the mountains (June 22), and the feed seems to be in fair to excellent condition. The number of lambs saved this year was about the

same as usual or maybe a small per cent above last year. The weather during lambing was very good but the help was inexperienced. Most of the people in this section ship their lambs themselves, so no contracts have been made. No yearlings have been sold here, except one bunch which was shipped in from Heppner, Oregon, and sold at \$12.

As yet my wool has not been appraised but a lot of wool here has been appraised at about 1 cent less than in 1944.

Where we used to have many bands of sheep, we now have only a few. If the sheep are not definitely on their

way out in this country, it will take many years to re-stock as most of our breeding ewes come from Oregon.

Coyotes have decreased greatly due to the fine work of the trappers last winter.

Wesley Cruickshank

#### MONTANA

Warmest of the season in west and central. Grains good growth. Alfalfa haying beginning. Livestock very good.

#### Terry, Prairie County

The range conditions have been about the same here as the past two years except for water (June 22). Although the weather was "rough" during lambing and we did not have all the help we needed, we were able to save about the same number of lambs as last year. Some contracts have been made in this section for feeder lambs for fall delivery at 11 cents. Our 1945 wool has not been appraised.

We have been unable to obtain herders and have had no help from either state or government agencies. As there are no hunters in our parts we have more coyotes this year than previously.

Emil Moos

#### NEVADA

Frosts early in week, followed by high temperatures. Precipitation light and scattered. Gardens and truck show frost damage, with some replanting necessary. Lower ranges drying rapidly; higher ranges have sufficient moisture.

#### NEW MEXICO

Dry, hot, windy, and dusty. Nights still too cool at higher elevations, where freezing and frosts. Scattered light showers in northeast, but no precipitation of consequence elsewhere. Ranges parching, row crops poor; livestock mostly fair and being shipped to pasturage elsewhere. Severe drought continues, except in northeast, and critical situation continues in southeast and east-central.


#### Hope, Eddy County

The southeastern part of the state is having one of the severest droughts it has ever had and the shrinkage of stock is getting serious. The lamb crop, too, was much shorter than last year's, even though we had sufficient help and fair weather during lambing.


The bulk of our early wool shrunk 60 to 66 per cent and brought 30 to 35 cents net, which is 5 to 10 cents less a pound than last year.

Our sheep run in fenced pastures so we do not need herders. The coyotes are more numerous in places but are not out of control. Luckily, we have been able to obtain all materials essential to our operations so far.

J. P. Casabonne



# CATTLE & SHEEP



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Head cattle salesman

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# MORNING MILK

## OREGON

Warm days and cool nights; few local showers, mostly light. Favorable for haying which made rapid progress. Irrigation water plentiful. Livestock in good condition.

### Island City, Union County

More rainfall than usual has caused the feed to be good (June 24). More lambs were saved this year due to the good lambing weather and sufficient help. As yet my wools have not been appraised.

Clifford Blokland

### Ontario, Malheur County

The feed conditions are excellent (June 21). What looked like burnt range at lower elevations has produced good feed, and higher ranges are better than a year ago. Reports indicate that we had an increase of 10 to 20 per cent in the number of lambs saved. We did not have sufficient help, but the weather was good. As yet no contracts have been made on lambs for fall delivery.

We do not have enough herders although some help has been received

from the county farm labor office. Due to the lack of hunters, trappers, and ammunition, the coyotes are still quite numerous. Most materials are hard to obtain, especially farm machinery and trucks or pickups.

Ralph Brooke

### Condon, Gilliam County

Weather and feed conditions have been good since June 1. Although the weather was stormy and cold during lambing, about the same number of lambs were saved as in 1944. A few contracts have been made on feeder lambs at 12½ to 13 cents (June 24).

We do not have enough herders and they are very hard to get. We have, however, received some relief through the Umtilla County agency. Due to inadequate control methods or lack of proper methods, the coyotes are on the increase.

Auto tires seem to be the most difficult of materials essential to our operations to obtain.

Herbert G. Brown

### Antelope, Wasco County

Feed conditions since June 1 have been very good but the weather is beginning to dry it out now (June 25). We saved about 10 per cent fewer lambs this year, due to the extremely cold weather and insufficient help. A few contracts have been made on feeder lambs at 11½ to 13 cents.

Because of so few trappers, the coyotes are on the increase.

John J. Brogan

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Fall grains steady improvement. Potatoes and gardens excellent gains. First cutting of alfalfa secured in east. Pastures and range excellent growth.

## TEXAS

Rain ample in north and east; drought in sections of south and west. Second and third cuttings of alfalfa. Livestock and ranges showed further improvement in many areas, but drought conditions remain serious in southwest and extreme west.

## UTAH

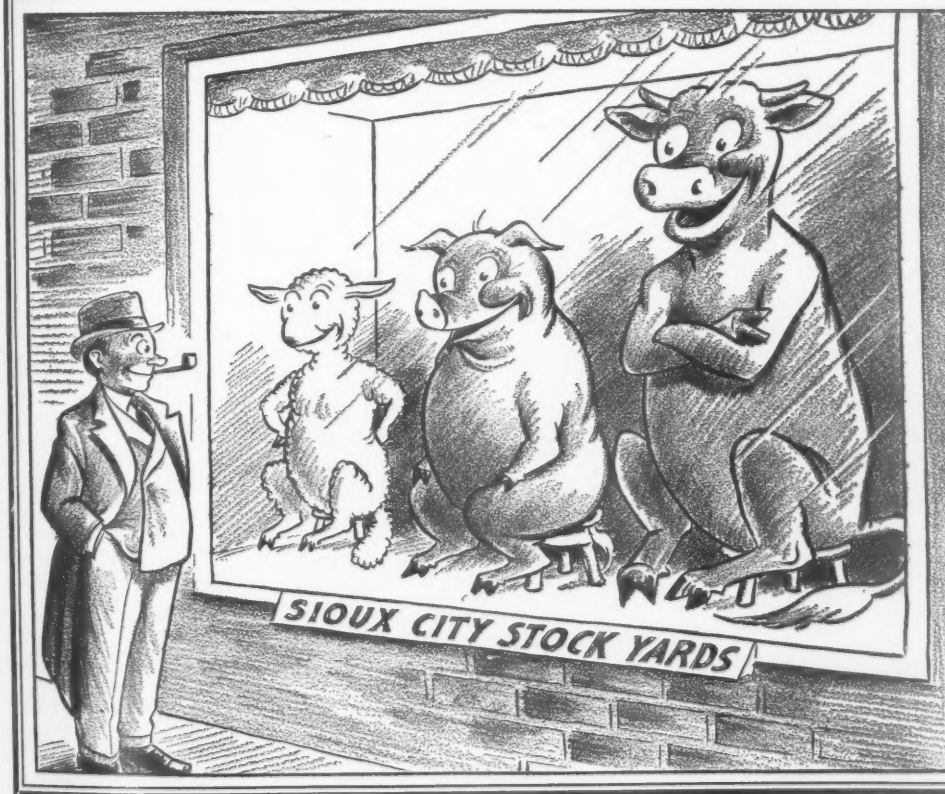
Light afternoon showers. Local frosts early in week, followed by high temperatures. First cutting and some places second cutting of alfalfa well under way. Spring grains in excellent condition.

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Where Their Live-  
stock Is Displayed  
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## WASHINGTON

Rainfall light. Highly favorable for hay-ing. More rain needed to insure crop on marginal land. Good growth of truck. Pastures seasonably very good; show signs of drying locally.

## WYOMING

Seasonable temperatures; beneficial precipitation. Vegetation good growth. Hay-ing in progress. Considerable cattle loss, account poison weeds. Small grains very good.

### Douglas, Converse County

We have been able to get most everything we need in the way of materials for our operations and the coyote situation is much better than it has been in a long time.

Shorn yearlings are selling at \$12 to \$12.50. We had almost enough help during lambing. The weather was fairly good and the number of lambs saved was much better than expected. Weather and feed conditions on the whole have been much better than they were a year ago (June 6).

Lee Moore

## Wool In Review

(Continued from page 20)

stood that wool firms beginning this month will be able to buy and sell wool and make and sell tops for the first time since September, 1939. Other controls such as price and quality regulations are still in effect.

None of the decisions made at the Empire Wool Conference in London during April to plan for the disposal of surplus wools in the hands of the British Government, have been made public yet; silence said to be occasioned by the desire to submit the proposals of the conference to the Australian, New Zealand, and South African Governments. The conference, having no authority to act in itself, could only make recommendations. Therefore, it is probable that it will be some time before an official announcement is made of any plan for handling the wools owned by the British Government.

### Consumption

Consumption continues at a high rate. While latest Bureau of Census figures available are for March, the weekly average rate on the scoured basis during that month was the highest of record, 14,500,000 pounds. Total consumption for March on a greasy basis, 109,510,000 pounds, was exceeded only by that of March, 1943, when 110,437,000

pounds of wool were used by manufacturers. For the quarter, January to March, 1945, the consumption was the highest of record and totaled 309,986,000 pounds, which about equals the annual domestic production, estimated at 347,094,000 pounds in 1944.

### Carpet Wool Released

By amending Direction 3 to M-73, the War Production Board on June 15, released tops containing more than 40 per cent carpet wool and adult mohair from the effect of the order. This makes it possible for mohair to be used for upholstery, automobiles, and carpets. The restriction of the use of mohair for anything but military and urgent civilian requirements became effective May 3 and was to run until August 18. The recent action by the W.P.B. results from the work of the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association and other mohair interests to have the previous order withdrawn.

### U. S. Branch of Wool Secretariat

The International Wool Secretariat, the agency through which Commonwealth wool growers handle their promotion and research work, is to establish an American branch. Sir Charles McCann, chairman of the organization, is expected to be in New York during July, to make arrangements for this U. S. office.

## Wool Fund Contributors

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The National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah, August 21-22, offers 1500 top rams of the leading flocks of the country for your selection.

The National Wool Grower



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*Y*OU'LL do better at Omaha because you enjoy the many advantages of selling on the World's Second Largest Livestock Market and Meat Packing Center. Stockyard facilities are ample at Omaha to handle readily the largest runs. Hundreds of buyers on the market daily, competing for ALL classes and grades of livestock, assure highest market prices. At Omaha, too, you'll find commission men who are "on their toes" and who know how to handle and sell your livestock so it will net you the most dollars!

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*Larry Boffa* President

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**AT**

## CHICAGO

### October 15 and 16, 1945



An exhibition featuring feeder cattle in carload lots will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards.

A huge prize list—one of the largest ever offered in a feeder cattle show anywhere in the country—will be provided.

Generous cash prizes will also be awarded by the

Aberdeen-Angus Association

Hereford Association

Shorthorn Association

The cattle will be judged Monday, October 15, in four classes—steer calves, yearling steers, heifer calves, and yearling heifers in carlots of 20 head each.

All entries sold at auction on Tuesday,  
October 16. No entry fee.

*This is a great opportunity to exhibit your feeders at Chicago and take advantage of the big buying demand that will be centered here at that time.*

Consult your Chicago commission man—"your best bet"—for advice, entry blanks and premium list.

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